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24 February 1983

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GEORGE SHULTZ' VISIT TO KOREA EXAMINED

SK310235 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by correspondent Mun Myong-ho in Washington: "U.S. On-the-Spot Diplomacy Aimed at Solving Far East Problems"]

[Text] According to observers in Washington, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is emerging as a most influential man not only in the Reagan administration but also in Washington..

Taking office last June, Schultz has taken upon himself the task of solving the Middle East issue and successfully put the United States in the lead of the Middle East peace negotiations, and has put back on track U.S. relations with its allies in Europe and cooperative relations with Latin American countries which have been strained for some time.

His trip to Far Eastern countries such as Korea, Japan and Communist China--his first Asian tour since taking office--appears to be aimed at his fourth important task--the strengthening of relations with Asian countries, strained relations with Communist China in particular, and promoting cooperation with such traditional allies in Asia as Korea and Japan.

When he met with Yu Pyong-hyon, ROK ambassador to the United States, on 27 January, Schultz said that at a time when various countries are experiencing economic difficulties, Korea is making a recovery. A diplomatic source said that Schultz had said that he would learn the recipe for economic recovery from the Koreans when he visited our country. Such remarks about Korea by Schultz sound good to Koreans but at the same time impose burden on them.

While this is his first visit as U.S. secretary of state, he came to Korea 2 years ago as president of Bechtel, one of the largest U.S. construction firms. Also, he is reported to have a high estimate of Koreans as he witnessed the industriousness of the Koreans in the Middle East, where Bechtel is involved as a construction company.

During the briefings on Secretary Schultz' Far East tour, a high-ranking State Department official said that "Korea is becoming a more important country in terms of international economics. In 1982, the bilateral trade between the United States and Korea stood at more than \$12 billion." Among U.S. trading partners, Korea jumped from 13th to 9th. The United States highly rates Korea's economic growth.

The issue of economic cooperation seems likely to be an important agenda item during Schultz' visit to Seoul, and the United States, which is taking pains to stage an economic recovery, will most likely ask Korea to buy more American golf shoes, for instance, in exchange for U.S. imports of Korean footwear.

Issuing his State of the Union message on 26 January, U.S. President Reagan made it clear that as part of U.S. strategy aimed at domestic economic recovery, the United States will promote the sale of American goods and services abroad and to this end the U.S. Government is willing to negotiate with trade partners to abolish trade barriers.

On 27 January, one high-ranking State Department official, during a briefing on Schultz' visit to Korea, said that one of the most important agenda items for Schultz' visit to Seoul is "to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea," and "periodically reaffirming the U.S. commitment to the security of Korea by high U.S. officials is necessary not only for maintaining friendly relations with Korea but also for clarifying the U.S. stand to North Korea and its allies."

The Reagan administration believes that North Korea's military threat continues to exist. In this context, U.S. army chief of staff Gen. Edward Meyer spoke in Seoul last week on the concept of a prolonged war and on closely linked military cooperation among Korea, the United States and Japan. And Secretary Schultz' expected reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to the security of Korea will make clear the firm stand taken by the Reagan administration once more.

This State Department official also said that Secretary Schultz will discuss international matters with the Korean leaders including the results of his visits to Tokyo and Beijing. Responding to a query of whether or not such issues as the question of North and South Korea and the dialogue between the North and the South will be raised as agenda items for discussion during Schultz' visit to Seoul, this high-ranking state department official said that it is certain that such issues will be raised in Seoul.

Commenting on prospects for new solutions to such matters as the North-South relations, he said: We may be able to find a new means to a solution. But I do not know what will be presented.

Comments made by this U.S. official are interpreted as meaning that the United States will continue to consult and study with the Korean Government with regard to this matter rather than that the United States will propose a new solution.

In Seoul, it seems likely Secretary Schultz will discuss with Korean leaders the Korean Government's stand and possible means for solving the question of North-South Korea. It is, however, not clear whether Secretary Schultz will discuss it in Tokyo and Beijing.

Secretary Schultz seems likely to discuss with Korean leaders human rights issues, welcoming [word indistinct] political moves of the Korean Government.

Communist China, one of the countries in Asia that Secretary Schultz is scheduled to visit, is the most important country to the United States. After the Reagan administration announced its policy of continuing arms sales to Taiwan last year, Washington and Beijing began to find their relations cooling and Communist China even made gestures to ease Sino-Soviet relations by resuming the Sino-Soviet negotiations. For example, when former U.S. Secretary of State Haig visited Beijing, he announced a U.S. policy of selling weapons to Communist China on a case-by-case basis. In response to this policy, Communist China planned to send a military purchasing delegation to Washington soon. This military purchasing delegation, however, was never sent to the United States as the gap in Washington-Beijing relations widened and accordingly, the requests for permission to sell arms to Communist China filed by American weapons makers are still pending in the U.S. Government.

What is more, because of stalled negotiations between the United States and Communist China over the textile issue, relations between the two countries remain strained.

The Reagan administration is believed to be planning visits to Communist China by several U.S. high-ranking officials this year to strengthen relations with Beijing. As part of this plan, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige and the assistant to the U.S. President for science and technology policy are scheduled to visit Beijing in May 1983.

Secretary Schultz' visit to Beijing is one of the first steps of this plan and it seems likely he will discuss with the Communist Chinese leaders, whom he will meet promoting economic, trade and scientific and technological cooperation for the first time, between the two countries. It also seems likely he will discuss with Communist Chinese leaders cooperation in international relations in an attempt to narrow the difference between the two countries.

One State Department official said, "This time the two countries will review bilateral relations and will probe new means to expand bilateral relation."

Before he arrives in Beijing, Secretary Schultz will probably discuss in Tokyo--the first leg of his Asian tour--in more detail the issues raised during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Washington.

The United States hopes Japan will expand its military role in the Asian region and buy more American goods by further easing up import barriers that Japan has imposed on trade between the two countries.

At the same time, Secretary Schultz will probably discuss with Japan such matters as disarmament--a pressing matter to the United States--and the Middle East issue. It also seems likely he will discuss the issues of consolidating ties between the United States and Japan and the joint role played by the two countries in regard to the developing countries.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'BEIJING RADIO' CRITICIZES U.S. TEAM SPIRIT EXERCISE

SK100845 Beijing Radio in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The joint military exercise of the United States and the South Korean puppet forces, scheduled to continue for some 70 days, started on 1 February. This large-scale military exercise reveals itself as a dangerous step whereby the United States and the South Korean puppet forces are intentionally creating tension on the Korean Peninsula and threatening peace and security in Korea.

The U.S. administration regards South Korea as a dagger and a forefront bastion defending U.S. interests in Southeast Asia [as heard]. United States Government officials continue gabbling that the Korean Peninsula is an important area closely connected to the U.S. interests and that the U.S. military presence must be maintained there.

The Reagan administration, ever since assuming office a little more than 2 years ago, has continuously built up military strength in South Korea. This, accordingly, has resulted in a rapid improvement of the U.S. weapons, equipment and unit formations in South Korea. They not only strengthened the combat capability of the 2d Infantry Division of the U.S. forces in South Korea, but reinforced a new U.S. air force squadron in South Korea armed with modern equipment and newly dispatched a close-support flight squadron and an electronic intelligence wing.

The money spent by the United States on military installations in South Korea during fiscal years 1981 and 1982 was more than \$240 million, a much higher figure than in previous fiscal years. The United States, for these some 2 years' time, also spent an enormous amount of money to arm the South Korean puppet forces. In 1981 the United States declared that it will hand over to South Korea 1,000 M-55A tanks and 36 F-16 fighters and a destroyer to the puppet forces.

According to a U.S. newspaper, South Korea imported \$1.1 billion worth of weapons and equipment from the United States in fiscal 1982. The U.S. Congress passed a bill last year supplying South Korea with a total \$2 billion worth of weapons and equipment. With the U.S. military aid, the combat strength of the South Korean puppet forces has rapidly grown for these 2 years.

The U.S. and South Korean puppet forces, while building up military strength, are attempting to increase joint operational capabilities. With a view to expanding the authority of the Korea-U.S. combined forces command, which is designed to perfect the joint military system and to uniformly direct the U.S. and the puppet forces, they decided in March last year to operate a "safety coordination meeting Standing Committee" in Seoul.

The aforementioned Korea-U.S. combined forces command was formed in 1978. The "Team Spirit '83" joint military exercise, which is underway all over South Korea and in the surrounding waters, is called the largest-scale military exercise in the Western world. It is because the manpower participating in this military exercise is some 188,000--four times as large as that of the first "Team Spirit" military exercise in 1976, and some 30,000 larger than that of last year's military exercise.

The United States is also mobilizing the most symbolic weapons and equipment of its land, sea and air forces in this exercise. It draws considerable attention from people that the Enterprise and the Midway--the main force carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet--are being mobilized in this exercise. It is obvious that the United States and the South Korean puppets intend to demonstrate their military might through this joint military exercise--threatening the northern half of Korea and aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula--and to block the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Some time ago in Seoul, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer openly threatened the northern half of Korea, barking without hesitation that the United States, when necessary, will use even tactical nuclear arms. All these factors gravely threaten peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

In order to secure real peace on the Korean Peninsula, the United States should immediately stop all the maneuvers of military threats, and all the U.S. forces should be withdrawn from South Korea so that the Korean people themselves may determine the life and the future of the Korean Peninsula.

CSO: 4110/28

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DIALOGUE DENOUNCES TEAM SPIRIT '83 EXERCISE

SK040604 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Dialogue of Team Spirit '83 exercise from the "Focus Topics" program]

[Text] [Announcer] How are you everyone? A touch-and-go danger of war has been created on the Korean Peninsula today because of the extremely adventurous war exercise rackets by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. As you well know, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging the Team Spirit '83 South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise in the whole area of South Korea beginning on 1 February.

In this regard, broad public opinion at home and abroad is strongly protesting and condemning the war exercise, saying that it is a provocative scheme threatening peace on the Korean Peninsula, Asia and the world and a reckless aggressive act running counter to the peoples of the world opposing war and aspiring for independence.

In this hour I will discuss this with Madam Yun, a station commentator. How are you, Madam Yun?

[Madam Yun] Fine, how are you?

[Announcer] Despite the strong protest and condemnation of our people and the international community, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging a South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise codenamed Team Spirit '83. This exercise, which began on 1 February, will last until mid-April. First, would you explain the scale and contents of the exercise?

[Madam Yun] As has already been reported, the Team Spirit '83 South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, which is to last from 1 February to mid-April, is indeed an unprecedentedly large-scale exercise for an aggressive war. Participating in this exercise are a total of 70,000 U.S. troops--including U.S. forces stationed in South Korea; the headquarters of a U.S. army division, three U.S. Army infantry brigades and strike task forces from the U.S. mainland, the U.S. Navy [as printed] Pacific Command and many other areas under the control of the Pacific command; the Marine Corps units of the U.S. 7th Fleet; the U.S. strategic and tactical air force command in the Pacific; the U.S. air force

electronic security command; the U.S. Air Force Communications Command; and two aircraft carrier combat groups--and 118,000 South Korean army troops. Thus, participating in the exercise are a total of 188,000 troops. The exercise is also mobilizing the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" of the U.S. 7th Fleet, various types of naval ships belonging to the fleet, new types of airplanes, missiles, tanks and various types of other military equipment.

[Announcer] A Team Spirit South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise has been staged every year since 1976. But, there has never been such large-scale military exercise as that which is now being staged. Don't you think so?

[Madam Yun] That's right. The Team Spirit '83 military exercise is a more dangerous provocative war exercise than any of the military exercises staged since 1976 in terms of scale and the troops, weapons and equipment mobilized and in the sense of being a military exercise simulating an attack against the north.

Reviewing the number of the troops participating in the current military exercise, we can see that the current military exercise is mobilizing about 100,000 troops more than those mobilized for the Team Spirit '78 military exercise and about 30,000 more troops than the Team Spirit '82 military exercise which was staged last year. [sentence as printed] The character of these military exercises has become more grave and dangerous with each passing year. For instance, the current team spirit military exercise included ground operations, attack exercise, landing operations, airlift exercises, antisubmarine operations, a mine warfare exercise, an arms dropping exercise, a night mobile training and a nuclear weapons dropping exercise. Thus, the current team spirit military exercise has dangerous character.

Reviewing these operations, we can easily find that the current Team Spirit '83 South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise is not a defense exercise as they have said but is definitely an aggressive war exercise to attack the north.

[Announcer] Yes, that's true. The current team spirit military exercise can be regarded as a military exercise exposing the aggressive and bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists, who have advocated the superiority of force. It is no exaggeration to say, I think, that the current team spirit military exercise is actually aimed at triggering a war to invade the north.

[Madam Yun] Yes, you are correct. The U.S. imperialists' staging of the current exercise to attack the north by mobilizing not only the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the South Korean Army but also a large number of troops and the latest military equipment from the U.S. mainland, the Pacific and Japan--located tens of thousand miles away--proceeds from an attempt to actually trigger a war of aggression. At the same time, this shows that the current military exercise can be switched to an actual war to invade the north at any time.

Considering the fact that an unprecedentedly huge number of troops are being mobilized and considering the U.S. imperialists' recent moves, we can see there is a high possibility that the current military exercise may be converted to a war.

[Announcer] Considering Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to South Korea and to the United States, his conspiratorial talks with the persons in authority of South Korea and the United States, his bellicose remarks following these talks, the frequent visits of such high-ranking military bosses of the United States as the U.S. army chief of staff and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet to South Korea to inspect the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the frontline areas, their secret military talks with the South Korean puppets and their threatening, bellicose and powder-reeking absurd remarks against the north, we can more clearly see the significance and character of the current military exercise.

[Madam Yun] That's right. The recent military moves between South Korea and Japan, between the United States and Japan and between South Korea and the United States can be regarded as very dangerous ones which have a provocative and aggressive nature.

With Japanese Prime Minister Nagasone's recent visit to South Korea and the United States, the question of the tripartite military unity of South Korea, Japan and the United States has become a focus of public opinion and criticism at home and abroad.

The current Team Spirit '83 military exercise being staged under such circumstances from 1 February is a joint operational exercise between South Korea and the United States in name only. Actually, it is a joint operational exercise of South Korea, the United States and Japan.

In fact, when Nakasone visited South Korea, the question of military collusion between South Korea and Japan was discussed in detail. It can be said that the strengthening of military collusion between South Korea and Japan is essentially in accordance with the South Korea-U.S. alliance into an alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan, with the United States as its center.

Therefore, during his visit to the United States, Nakasone confirmed the allied relationship between the United States and Japan again and, furthermore, clamored that the two countries are in the same boat, sharing destiny. Thus, he made clear Japan's plan to share the military role in the Far East and, in particular, in South Korea as demanded by the United States by participating in the U.S. strategy towards Asia. This is by no means accidental.

By the same token, the current Team Spirit '83 military exercise can be said to be actually a test war exercise in a bid to establish a joint command system, foreseeing the formation of a tripartite military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are actually trying to test and determine Japan's military position and role in case of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula by repeatedly staging such war exercises as the Team Spirit '83 military exercise.

This is clearly revealed by the fact that the U.S. imperialists not only has sent the U.S. forces stationed in Japan to the current Team Spirit '83 military exercise but are also using Japan as a staging area for the exercise.

[Announcer] Recently, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer prowled about Japan and South Korea on the eve of the current Team Spirit '83 military exercise and inspected many military bases, while wantonly making provocative, absurd remarks. This reveals the U.S. stance of and attitude toward the current military exercise. What do you think of this?

[Madam Yun] Yes, you are correct. U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer recently visited Japan and South Korea and inspected military bases there. After his successive conspiratorial conferences with the military chieftains of these countries, he made the bellicose, absurd remark that the United States will use nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula if they are needed. This clearly shows the U.S. stance of not hesitating before even a nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula.

Furthermore, the fact that he visited South Korea on the eve of the Team Spirit '83 military exercise and uttered such remarks on a nuclear war shows that the current military exercise is to confirm and examine on the spot the U.S. nuclear war plan to convert a war of aggression against the north into a nuclear test war.

[Announcer] In fact, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is the one on the eve of war which can break out any moment due to the U.S. imperialists' reckless northward aggressive war preparation maneuvers. Furthermore, the move to form the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea is being exposed more nakedly. Thus, the nature of the current military exercises is more dangerous than ever before.

[Madam Yun] You are right. The U.S. imperialists are being isolated and rejected at home and abroad recently. They are faced with serious political and economic crises. Thus, they are attempting to find a way out with a new aggressive war. In particular, the Team Spirit '83 military exercises beginning 1 February can be used as an opportunity for them to trigger an aggressive war and nuclear war at any moment on the Korean Peninsula. In this situation, if the U.S. imperialists ignite the flames of reckless aggressive war on the Korean Peninsula, this war can be easily extended to a world war and can be even developed into nuclear war. This will also cause immeasurable calamity to our masses and all property and means achieved by the people's sweat and blood will be reduced to ashes in one morning.

Needless to say, the United States will neither suffer any damage nor feel a pain even if the Korean Peninsula is reduced to ashes or ruin in the course of the aggressive war they triggered. However, our people and masses who desire peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula cannot watch this idly. Those who truly treasure and love peace should closely watch the reckless northward aggressive war preparation maneuvers by U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, and should fight to check and crush them.

[Announcer] Thus, the broad international social circles, to say nothing of our masses, raised their voices of strong denunciation and protest against the Team Spirit '83 military exercises.

[Madam Yun] You are right. The international social circles are strongly denouncing and protesting the Team Spirit '83 U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises which are being staged against the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and which threaten peace and security in Asia and the world. This is a great encouragement to the patriotic struggle of our masses who fight for independence and reunification of the nation.

[Announcer] The U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to threaten our masses, who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, by such war exercise rackets as the Team Spirit '83 exercises and by resuscitating the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They are trying to maintain their colonial rule and realize their filthy ambition for aggression by resuscitating the Chon Tu-hwan clique. However, this is a wild foolish fantasy. The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop new war provocation maneuvers, such as the Team Spirit '83 military exercises, and should withdraw from this land, taking along all aggressive forces including U.S. troops in South Korea and nuclear weapons, in accord with unanimous demand and aspiration of our masses and peace-loving people of the world. Our masses will crush the reckless northward aggressive war preparation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackey, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, every step and will more persistently wage the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to achieve the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4110/28

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINISTER STRESSES KACL LEADERSHIP OF UNIFICATION

SK030252 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui said yesterday that the motive for the creation of an "advanced homeland" lies in strong spiritual armament, establishment of a sound sense of view on the nation as well as in renovating the public value and attitude.

In this regard, he said, the Korea Anti-Communist League (KACL) is asked to take the lead in conducting effective public enlightenment activities to help make the grand task of creating an advanced homeland a success.

Speaking at a general meeting of the league, Yi said that the ultimate goal of the anti-communist movement lies in territorial unification. "In this connection, we should exploit a new domain in our conduct of anti-communist activities."

Saying that the North Korean communist regime has not shown any signs of interest in inter-Korean dialogue, Yi said, "Under this situation, the only thing we can do is to render sustained efforts for dialogue and maintaining our superiority over North Korea by continuously bolstering our national power and spiritual posture."

The meeting, held at the freedom center in Changchung-dong, was attended by 150 delegates from across the country.

During the meeting, So Chong-chol was reelected president of the league.

After the general assembly, 68 KACL members received citations given by the government and the KACL for their contribution to anti-communist and national security activities.

The KACL president emphatically said that all KACL members should redouble their efforts to conduct positive activities to enhance the people's anti-communist spirit and vigilance against North Korea's plots to bring the Republic of Korea under its control.

Out of those cited, three were awarded with the Order of Civil Merit, Songnyu. Four were given Civil Merit medals. Participants in the meeting also adopted a three-point resolution pledging that they will strengthen iron-tight defense posture and smash the Pyongyang regime's flagrant plot to communize the south by force.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG REPORTS RALLYS ON KPA COMMAND ORDER

SK061151 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Rallies are being continuously held at plants, enterprises and cooperative farms to thoroughly take a militant, mobilized posture and effect a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction through the intensified struggle for an increased production and economization as required by a semi-war state, highly upholding the order of Comrade Kim Il-song, the supreme commander.

On 5 February, rallies were held at the Nagwon Machine Plant and Wonhwa Cooperative Farm.

Placed in front of the meeting places were the portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Also hung at the meeting places were such slogans as "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "long live the glorious KWP." Hung at the meeting places were other slogans such as "let's thoroughly accomplish the order dated 1 February 1983 of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the supreme commander," "let's thoroughly take a semi-war posture, upholding the order of comrade supreme commander," "let's resolutely smash the U.S. imperialists-South Korean puppets' Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise" and "let's check and frustrate the schemes to fabricate the triangular military alliance system among the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppet clique."

The rallies started with a chorus of the song of "Gen Kim Il-song."
The rallies adopted resolutions.

Participating in the Workers' rally at the Nagwon Machine Plant were (Ko Yong-son), secretary of the KWP Committee of the North Pyongan Province, (Hyon Pong-yun), responsible secretary of the party committee of Sinuiju City, and other functionaries concerned, along with workers of the plant.

After (Pak To-won), secretary of this plant's party committee, made a report at the rally, chief engineer (Kim Chong-chun), trade union chairman (Kim Yong-nim), workshop leader (Yi Chong-kon) and large-sized machine-making workshop work team leader (Yi Tang-u) made speeches.

The speakers and those who participated in the discussion said: Upon receiving the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander to enter into a semi-war state to cope with the U.S. imperialists' reckless schemes to provoke a new war, the working class of the Nagwon Machine Plant is burning with surging enmity against the enemies and has made all preparations to give a stern punishment to the U.S. imperialists if they provoke a war.

They said that the Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise stems from the U.S. imperialists' ambition to launch a preemptive strike on the northern half of the republic, conquer with strength the entire Korean Peninsula and secure their supremacy over all of Asia. They pointed out that this clearly shows the U.S. imperialists' bellicose and aggressive nature.

They said that by kicking up the racket of a large-scale war game, the U.S. imperialists are trying to raise an obstacle to our peaceful construction, block the struggle of the South Korean people, who have risen up under the anti-U.S., pro-independence banner, and back up with strength their colonial rule over South Korea. The participants went on to note, however, that the situation will never go in the direction the imperialists want.

They pointed out: This frantic war game establishes that the enemies' assertion about the threat of southward invasion is false, fictitious propaganda. In reality, what is jeopardizing peace in Korea is not the threat of southward invasion but that of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The speakers and those who participated in the discussion pointed out: Although the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are running wild to provoke a new war while bringing the situation to the brink of war, they can never frighten our people, who are firmly rallied around the great leader and the glorious party center. They pointed out that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors should dare to ignite a war, our people will annihilate them forever from this land.

The speakers and those who participated in the discussion said that what is the most important in preparing to cope with the enemies' unexpected invasion is to make a political and ideological pledge. They noted that all people should emulate the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, who said that, until they could accomplish the comrade commander's order, they did not even have the right to die, and the fighting spirit of the heroic warriors, who did not hesitate to sacrifice their only lives for their only fatherland during the past era of the fatherland liberation war.

They pointed out: All people should emulate the noble spiritual and moral traits of the (?10) party members of Nagwon who contributed to victory by ensuring the wartime production even under the enemies' heavy bombing during the rigorous days in the past fatherland liberation war, and thereby endlessly increase production under the semi-war state.

They pointed out that by achieving a great upsurge in production and construction with the boundless loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center, they will accomplish the people's economic plans assigned to the plant this year by 10 October and attain the Second 7-Year Plan 2 years ahead of schedule.

They urged the working class of Nagwon to seize the peak of nonferrous metals and produce more facilities to be sent to the [word indistinct]-remaking battle sites by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in the spirit that they produced cranes if the party required them and they produced water pumps if the party required water pumps in the rehabilitation period after the war and in the period of the great upswing of chollima.

They pointed out that by vigorously waging the mass technological innovation movement and carrying into effect the 1,000-odd kinds of technological innovation plans this year, they will further modernize the production process and give a decisive weight to the introduction of press forging and die forging, thus achieving a great innovation in producing excavators, [machine name indistinct] and plant facilities.

The speakers and those who participated in the discussion also pointed out that in conformity with the demands of the semi-war state, they will reliably defend the plant from the enemy's probable subversive maneuverings by strengthening the enterprise management, thoroughly establishing the system and order and raising revolutionary vigilance.

At the rally of the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm Workers, after (Kim Yong-ok), chairman of the management committee, made a report, chief engineer (Kim Sang-yun), tractor driver (Chong Po-il), (Kim Kwan-sop), chairman of the Agricultural Trade Union of Li, and (Hong Yong-ok), farm worker, made speeches.

The speakers and those who participated in the discussion pointed out: Upon receiving the comrade supreme commander's order to enter into the semi-war state to cope with the grave situation prevailing in the country, the workers of the Sonhwa Cooperative Farm are fully supporting and giving their approval to this self-defense measure and are so full of the spirit to annihilate the enemy that they will smash any invasion from the U.S. imperialist aggressors with one blow.

They pointed out: Because of the various military operations against the northern half of the republic being unfolded in the sky, on the ground and on the sea, South Korea and its vicinity have been turned into powder-reeking battle fields and the dark clouds of war are coming closer each moment.

They said that they sternly condemn and denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors' schemes to provoke a new war, saying that such schemes are vicious challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples and are criminal acts to inflict again the ravages of war on our people that can never be tolerated.

They pointed out that although it is the consistent position of our party and people to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to maintain and consolidate the peace of Asia and the world, our people will never beg the enemies for peace and will never tolerate the enemies' violation of our sacred fatherland.

They pointed out that our people and army have a proud history. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, they vanquished the heavily armed brigandish Japanese imperialists in the 1940's, and they vanquished the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of aggression, and their allied forces in the early 1950's.

They also pointed out: In the past fatherland liberation war, our peasants courageously rushed onto the frontline to defend the achievements of the people's government and of the nation in response to the call by the party and the leader, displaying matchless courage and the spirit of self-sacrifice. By vigorously waging the struggle to increase food production in the rear despite the barbarous bombing of the enemies, they positively contributed to the victory.

They pointed out that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors should ultimately ignite an aggressive war, oblivious of the lessons of history, our people and the people's army would deal so many retaliatory blows to them that none of them would return from this land alive.

The speakers and those who participated in the discussion pointed out that under today's acute situation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running wild to invade our republic by mobilizing large-scale armed forces, our people are faced with the task of reliably defending the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and to achieve new revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction.

They pointed out: With the firm belief that only victory and glory await our people as long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stands in the vanguard of our revolution and the wise leadership of the glorious party center exists, all farm workers should make every preparation so that they could be mobilized at any time to the call of the party and the leader.

Along with this, they pointed out that they will energetically wage the struggle to increase the agricultural production with a gun in one hand and with a sickle in the other hand and with the spirit with which they smoothly ensured the wartime food by sowing seeds at the right season and cultivating paddy and dry fields even in the face of the volleys of enemy fire, while having the honor of receiving the respected and beloved leader's on-the-spot guidance in the rigorous days of war.

They pointed out: They will make complete preparations for this year's farming by completing the plowing of paddy and dry fields qualitatively at the right season with the spirit to smash the U.S. imperialists and by accelerating the production and use of fertilizer, making the cold rice seedling beds and producing corn humus pots.

The speakers and those who participated in the discussion pointed out: They will positively contribute to securing more sufficient agricultural products, including food, by brilliantly accomplishing this year's agricultural production plan, 10 percent more than that of last year, while vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's by closely linking the struggle with the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KPA SEMI-WAR ALERT SUPPORT REPORTED

SK071149 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The report of the KPA Supreme Command on the KPA Supreme Command's order issued to all units of the People's Army, all members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guard and the Red Young Guard to enter into the semi-war state in connection with the U.S. imperialists schemes to provoke a new war is continuously evoking great repercussions among the people of all walks of life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All men and officers of the People's Army, members of the Worker-Peasants Red Guard and all people should further raise their revolutionary vigilance to cope with the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and their probable provocation of a war and always firmly defend their guard posts with a mobilized posture.

Having received the Supreme Command's report, the working class of the Kangson Steel Complex is achieving a great upswing in steel production with the spirit to annihilate the enemies and to give a stern punishment if the U.S. imperialists should ignite another war.

Comrade (Choe Song-ye), melter of the No 2 furnace of No 1 steelmaking workshop, said: [begin recording] Upon receiving the KPA Supreme Command's report, the steel workers of our Kangson Steel Complex could not hold back their surging hatred for and indignation against the U.S. imperialists, the implacable enemy of all people, and the South Korean puppet clique. They are full of a burning resolution to firmly defend the socialist fatherland from the enemies' aggression.

The respected and beloved comrade supreme commander's order, which was issued to cope with the tense situation formed in our country by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique's frantic schemes to provoke a war, is a self-defense measure to defend our people's sovereignty from the enemies' aggression and is really a just measure reflecting the unanimous demands of the world's peoples desiring peace.

The Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise being waged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppet clique is a very adventuresome and dangerous act that is bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war. Our country is now in a touch-and-go situation in which no one knows when a war might break out.

Today's prevailing situation demands that we take a more tense and mobilized posture than at any time and to live and work in a revolutionary manner. We do not want war but we will never be afraid of it. If they ignite a war while disregarding the unanimous opinions and demands of our masses and the world's peace-loving peoples, we will give a stern punishment to the enemies with the same unified strength that firmly unites us in (?peacetime) and will annihilate them forever.

We well know that producing much steel carries an important significance that guarantees victory in war. By accelerating the production of steel in the spirit and vigor with which we ensured the wartime production in the face of fireballs in the past fatherland liberation war, we will pile up mountains of steel at every battle site.

As long as the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center exists, our people will achieve victory and firmly defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution from the enemies' reckless, aggressive maneuver.

In conformity with the present situation, our working class in Kangson is watching their schemes to provoke a war with a more elevated revolutionary zeal. We are firmly resolved to display again to the world the traits of heroic Korea's working class by rising up at once and countering the enemies head-on if they launch an attack. [end recording]

Upon receiving the KPA Supreme Command's report, our youths and students too cannot hold back their surging indignation against the U.S. imperialists and are full of firm determination to devote all of their blood-boiling youth to the sacred struggle to defend the socialist fatherland.

(Kang Hye-ran), student at the Pyongyang Teachers' College, says: [begin recording] Upon receiving the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander's order issued to all units of the People's Army, all members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guard and the Red Young Guard, we young college students of the Pyongyang Teachers' College are burning with endless hatred of the U.S. imperialists, the implacable enemy, and are full of the burning resolution to surely smash the enemies if they ignite a reckless war.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have been waging the Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise against the northern half of the republic in the sky, on the ground and on the sea. This is an intolerable challenge to our people and is a grave threat to peace in our country and in the world.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors change Team Spirit '83 into real warfare recklessly igniting a war, the only thing they will acquire therefrom will be corpses. Our people, who are firmly united around the great leader and the glorious party center, possess the invincible might to repulse any enemies and to be victorious.

I think respected and beloved comrade supreme commander's order to cope with the enemies' racket of aggressive war is the most just measure reflecting the demands of the prevailing situation and our people's unanimous opinion to defend the socialist fatherland to the end.

At this grave time when no one knows when a war might break out, our young college students have made all preparations to rise up as one, upholding the order of the respected and beloved commander supreme commander.

Upholding the great leader's teaching that the basic revolutionary task assigned the students is to study well, our college students are now exerting all of our efforts on our studies in a more tense and mobilized posture in conformity with the semi-war state. In reality, new changes are occurring in the study and life of the college students of our college who have received the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander.

We, who are studying chuche sciences while enjoying the happiness with which we do not want anything in the world in the gracious bosom of the great leader and the glorious party center, are making a firmer pledge to courageously rise up in the sacred battles to annihilate the enemies as the young communists did in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and as the heroes of (Wolmi-do), who devoted their lives to defend a small piece of the fatherland, did in the past fatherland liberation war.

Having received the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander to enter into a semi-war state, class four of the third grade in the (?Management Department) is effecting a new turn in studies by maintaining the tense and mobilized posture and establishing a revolutionary study climate, while not slackening the spirit with which all of the class obtained the highest results in the last term-end examinations.

Comrade (Kim Yong-hui), a second grader in the (?Management Department), is over-fulfilling by two or three times the plans of reading 10,000 pages of books (?every month) while leading a militant life under the prevailing situation as she did in (?her soldier days). [passage indistinct]

If they launch a reckless attack, we college students will (?be pleased) to loyally devote our lives to fighting for the great leader and the glorious party center, the socialist fatherland and the people.

The U.S. imperialists aggressors should not foolishly attempt to recklessly frighten our people. If the U.S. imperialists should recklessly ignite a war, we young college students, along with all Korean people and the People's Army, will firmly defend the dignity of the chuche fatherland while smashing them with one blow.
[end recording]

CSO: 4110/28

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NORTH-SOUTH UN ENTRY--Japan is maneuvering to realize the simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations. According to YOMIURI SHIMBUN reporters Korea requested of Nakasone the Japanese Government's cooperation for UN entry when he visited Korea, and this matter, accordingly, was discussed in strict confidence when Nakasone visited the United States and when the U.S. Secretary of State visited Japan. This is open interference in the affairs of another country and is part of the scheme to make the division of the Korean Peninsula a fait accompli internationally. This scheme of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an act of obstructing the independent and peaceful national reunification and can in no way be tolerated. The U.S. and Japanese imperialists should stop interfering in the affairs of another country and immediately stop the military economic aid to the Chon Tu-hwan ring. [Text] [SK062352 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Feb 83]

N. KOREAN WORKERS IN USSR--(Tokyo-based correspondent Pak Hwa-chin) The North Korean puppets, unable to pay their foreign debts, have sent thousands of laborers to the Soviet Union for the development of East Siberia to earn foreign exchange. According to what was revealed on 29 January, this is causing controversy, surprisingly, in the relations between the North Korean puppets and Communist China. According to the intelligence magazine SENDAKU, which quoted Soviet sources, the North Korean puppets, despite the labor shortage the north suffers, have sent many laborers to the Soviet Union, while demanding Communist China allow repatriation of Koreans with Communist Chinese citizenship to make up for the labor shortage. This magazine reported that Communist China finds it intolerable that the North Korean puppets offer a North Korean labor force for the construction of second Siberian railway, which is considered to be part of the Soviet strategy towards the Soviet Far East and Communist China. [Text] [SK300612 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 30 Jan 83 p 3]

CSO: 4107/19

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP STRESSES POLITICAL GROWTH FOR ADVANCED NATION

SK080201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] Representative Kwon Il-hyon, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), has stressed that national politics should be developed first to build an advanced fatherland successfully during the 1980s.

"Economic progress is a very important element for the creation of an advanced country, but political growth is second to none in realizing the supreme goal of the nation," he said.

"To this end, we must have politics that are free of the influence of money, so that we can eliminate political corruption which triggers social and economic deterioration," he underlined.

Expressing his views on general political affairs in an interview with THE KOREA TIMES, the DJP strongman said that political parties were required to be aware of public opinion, contending that the politicians of the bygone days were active only around the time of elections.

"In this sense," he asserted, "I have confirmed that the DJP is enjoying the support of the people while attending its nationwide rallies to reorganize local chapters."

As for the "balanced development of parties," as proposed by the opposition parties, he argued that the opposition parties are picking on the DJP without making any effort to strengthen themselves.

Pointing out that the DJP's one million members accounted for only 5 percent of the total eligible voters, he advised the opposition parties to strive to recruit the remaining 95 percent as their members.

He also expressed his discontent over the opposition's claim that democracy has yet to take root on this soil.

He said: "That the oppositionists should voice such a claim only proves that democracy is well in practice here."

"How could they (opposition lawmakers) become members of the National Assembly if there was no democracy in this land?"

"Our task is to have democracy take root on this soil at a steady pace. It is an illusion to believe that a perfect democracy can be realized overnight."

Turning to the issue of handling the opposition-presented "political bills," such as an amendment to the National Assembly law, Rep. Kwon made it clear that the DJP would make a conclusion on the long-pending bills before June.

"Prerequisites should be satisfied before the enforcement of the local autonomy system, and it must be put into practice without fail as stipulated by the constitution," he said.

"But we do not feel any need to rewrite the assembly law because we have not yet found any reasonable reason to amend it," he said.

As to the possible adoption of the direct presidential election system, he said emphatically, "Now is not the time even to talk about the revision of the presidential election law. I hope there will be no dispute over the current system."

Asked when the initial step to lift the eight-year political ostracism on former politicians might be taken, he said: "It is totally up to the president. I am not in a position to speak of it."

"But, I think, in my personal view, that there is no need to delay the lifting of the ban on purpose, as it has already been promised that the ban will be removed within this year."

Referring to the recruitment of former politicians who are to benefit from the first-phase removal, the DJP secretary general said, "We are not going to invite them to join the party. But, the door is wide open for anyone."

"I'd like to stress that we will never beg them to enter the party," he said. Joining a party does not always mean becoming a lawmaker, according to Kwon.

"Those who want to become DJP members must resolve first to serve as ordinary partisans," he noted.

The DJP plans to hold its second national convention in March and a reshuffle in the lineup of party leaders is expected around that time.

"The shakeup will be conducted on a small scale," he predicted. "If some of the key officials are changed, new faces must be selected among those who are armed with a strong will for reform."

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP LEADERS' REMARKS ON PARTY INDEPENDENCE CITED

SK080500 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Feb 83 p 3

[Special report by reporter Chu Ton-sik]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party [DJP], which launched the reorganization of its 92 district committees on 20 January, has finished the work for almost all district committees, except several committees in Seoul and Kyonggi Province. The DJP reorganization rallies held this time were characterized by the presence of the leaders of the Central Party Committee and their three-dimensional addresses, through which they expressed their thoughts to the grassroots members of the party.

The contents of the central party leaders' addresses were different in accordance with the situation of the districts where they spoke and in accordance with the achievements of the district committee chairmen and the posts which they hold at headquarters. However, what attracts our interest is the significant political rhetoric that they made at the reorganization rallies.

At the rallies in North Kyongsang Province and North Chungchong Province, DJP representative Yi Chae-hyong stressed the philosophy of strength. Saying that the fall of the fourth republic, which was represented by the Yusin system, was not because of a lack of strength but because of an excess of strength, representative Yi stressed: What we are seeking is not the strength that would make even mountains and streams, plants and trees tremble, but the strength that would give warmth to the frozen soil. And this kind of strength would be nourished not by pressure, but by harmony and agreement between the people and the political party.

Recalling the expression "you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make it drink," representative Yi said that, at the time of the Liberal Party, when he ran as an independent candidate, he won the national assembly election even though he delivered a speech in a village without an audience, because the police hampered his election campaign. He raised his voice everywhere he went to explain the way of winning the people's support and sympathy and nourishing true political strength.

In regard to the question of doing away with the use of physical strength, the DJP National Assembly floor leader also made similar remarks. Saying that the extinction of the dinosaur was not because of its lack of strength, but because of its failure to use its brains, he stressed that wisdom and harmony must come before strength.

General Secretary Kwon Ik-hyon, in a manner worthy of one responsible for the operation of the party, explained that the DJP, in efforts to seek clean politics, does not depend on business conglomerates for its operational fund, but is operated with membership dues.

On the question of the cooperation between the government and the party, he said: It may have appeared to the people that the government and the party occasionally were at odds. But this is only what happens in the course of reflecting the party's opinion on to the government operation.

Saying that the DJP is not a maid of the government, Secretary Kwon stressed the independence of the party.

Though he is not a central party leader, national assembly representative Yi Chi-ho, chairman of the DJP Taegu Susong District Committee, urged party members to always ponder the criticism of the people. Speaking after he has been elected chairman, he said: When I was running as an independent candidate in the national assembly election under the fourth republic, people condemned the government and the then ruling party in my presence. But now, as I have become a member of the ruling party, the DJP, no one ever criticizes the government or the ruling party in my presence.

Saying that praise makes people arrogant and leads to downfall, Chairman Yi Chi-ho urged party members to always keep him informed of the people's criticism.

The remarks of the DJP leaders can be regarded as something urging the winning of the people's true support as a means to strengthen the foundation of power, and to this end to boldly criticize the government and to be prepared to become the target of criticism. It is said that power left uncontrolled under the system of law is violence. In this regard, it is significant, albeit quite natural that the DJP leaders have stressed the strength created by the people's support and wisdom, rather than that represented by physical strength.

We saw that the former regimes quite often went off the track of democracy, while shouting slogans for democracy. Therefore, many people say that a regime falls when its physical strength is overwhelmed by some other strength. We would like to regard as expert advice derived from history the DJP leaders' remarks urging control over unlimited use of strength and being prepared for the people's criticism.

Nevertheless, our increasing question is whether the DJP leaders made such common remarks accidentally, or whether they reflect the opinion and plan of the ruling camp. If neither the one nor the other, their remarks could be regarded as mere rhetoric having nothing to do with reality.

Even if the DJP leaders' remarks and opinion do not represent the prevailing atmosphere of the ruling camp, we wonder if their outlook on politics can be spread among their colleagues. If the ruling party leaders' remarks at the reorganization rallies were not accidental, we would like to ask if they have ever made efforts to reflect such a political outlook in the operation of their party.

The DJP leaders must know that a considerable number of people think--that the DJP has indulged in strength, giving priority to a qualitative expansion of the party. At the same time, they must know that many people thus view the DJP leaders' remarks at the reorganization rallies as having nothing to do with reality.

With the flexibility that they displayed they were slashing the government budget at the last regular session of the National Assembly, they would automatically win the people's support which they stress they need, if they try to embody a political outlook at least aimed at an improvement of the DJP character.

CSO: 4107/19

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP HEAD REELECTED FOR SECOND TERM

SK100340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yu Chi-song has vowed to dedicate himself to shoring up the legal base for the realization of a peaceful transfer of power upon being reelected unanimously as president of the Democratic Korea Party yesterday.

In an address to the national convention, he said he would do his level best to amend the national assembly law and election system for fair election.

Besides, he said freedom of the press should be guaranteed legally together with balanced development among parties. These four conditions, he said, were prerequisites for the realization of a peaceful power transfer.

Calling upon the government to lift the political ban on former politicians on a large-scale basis, he said that in democratic nations political rights could be restricted only through people's judgment.

And he made it clear that his party had persistently demanded the lifting of the ban.

The national convention was held in the annex hall of the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center in an "orderly" manner, attended by about 1,200 party members.

He said, "I can in no way understand why the ruling camp turns its back on our demand for making all the system democratic while it publicly advocates that a democratic system take root locally."

Touching on developments surrounding the Korean Peninsula marked by the visits of Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, he said he could not but worry about whether Korea might be made an object of bargaining among big powers in view of the ever-sharpening military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He also urged the government to carry out positive diplomacy to see to it that the Korean issue was not left to be handled "behind our backs."

To this end, he said the government should frame a supra-partisan decision-making process, under which all issues would be discussed fully in an open manner.

During the two-hour convention, a message to the people was adopted, attacking the abusive use of power for partisan interests under the disguise of the majority principle against the democratic principle.

The party said in the message that it would do its level best to eliminate all kinds of undemocratic and unfair legal provisions for the construction of a real democratic society, wherein regional and economic discrimination no longer persisted.

The DKP passed in the convention amendments to the party constitution raising the number of party posts to admit former politicians when they are permitted to resume political activities.

President Rep Yu is expected to conduct a shuffle of party posts, possibly early next week.

CSO: 4107/19

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DKP PARTY CONVENTION--The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has finalized the list of 517 deputies from all over the country who will participate in its first biennial national convention slated for next Wednesday at the Sejong Cultural Center annex in Seoul. The final selection was made during an extraordinary meeting of the party's decision-making executive committee yesterday. The meeting also received a briefing by the convention preparatory committee on revisions of the party constitution and platform to be approved during the convention. The preparatory committee is seeking those revisions to open the day for former politicians to enter the party once they are allowed to return to politics. In his new year policy statement before the National Assembly on January 18, President Chon Tu-hwan promised to take the initial step toward lifting the ban on hundreds of former politicians barred from politics this year. [Text] [SK030244 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Feb 83 p 1]

KNP PRESIDENT REELECTED--Seoul, Feb 3 (YONHAP)--Kim Chong-chol, president of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP), was re-elected to a second two-year term at Seoul Sejong Cultural Center Thursday during the first KNP national convention since the party's inception in 1981. Rep. Cho Chung-ku was elected chairman of the convention at the biennial meeting, which is the supreme legislative organ of the party and Rep. Cho Pyong-kyu was named chairman of the KNP Central Standing Committee. It was learned that "sooner or later" President Kim would reshuffle party leaders, including two vice presidents, the secretary-general, the floor leader and the chairman of policy council. KNP, which holds 25 national assembly seats in the 276-member Korean parliament, is the third largest party next to the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Democratic Korea Party which have 152 and 81 lawmakers, respectively. Assuming his post, President Kim said his party will take the lead in eliminating all political and social malpractices which hamper the sound development of the country and national prosperity. Pointing out that South Korea's foreign liabilities totaled 36 billion U.S. dollars, Kim urged the government to map out ways to cope with increasing foreign debt and implement tight-money policy. [Text] [SK032228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 3 Feb 83]

PARTY CONSTITUTION REVISION--Seoul, 4 Feb (YONHAP)--The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is studying a partial revision of its constitution in a move to recruit political outcasts when they return to politics by virtue of the upcoming government pardon, party sources said Friday. President Chon Tu-hwan, in an annual policy statement last month, vowed to gradually lift the ban on the political activities of 557 ostracized politicians for the sake of "national conciliation." Those politicians were forced to leave politics in late 1980 with inception of the Fifth Republic led by Chon for their "part in the corruption and disorder of the preceding era." The sources said the revision of the party constitution will include supplementary regulations on recruiting former politicians and the increase in the number of Central Standing Committee members, from 30 to 50. The current constitution stipulates that major party posts can be given to non-party members only if the party is merged with other minority parties in the country. The sources added that President Yu Chi-song has already endorsed the plan to rewrite the constitution. DKP is the largest opposition political camp in Korea in terms of national assembly seats. The Korea National Party and other minority parties are also preparing to recruit former politicians when the ban is lifted. [Text] [SK040222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 4 Feb 83]

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) will add new major party posts by revising part of its two-year-old constitution in anticipation of the partial removal of the ban on political activities by former politicians this year. The decision, made during an executive committee meeting yesterday, is subject to approval by the party's first biennial national convention tomorrow at the Sejong Cultural Center annex in Seoul. According to the revision, the membership of the decision-making executive committee will be increased from the current "maximum of five" to a "maximum of 10" and that of the Central Standing Council from 20 to as many as 40. President Chon Tu-hwan, in his annual policy statement before the national Assembly January 18, promised to take "initial steps" this year toward lifting the ban on political "outcasts." Emerging from the meeting, party spokesman Rep. Kim Chin-pae told reporters the party intends to revise some other parts of the constitution. The revision, the spokesman explained, included an increase in deputies at the regular party national congress from "up to 600" to "up to 800" and an increase in the membership of the Central Standing Council, to be chosen on the recommendation of the decision-making committee, from a maximum of 30 to 50. [Text] [SK020219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 83 p 1]

STUDENTS SENTENCED--Taegu (YONHAP)--The Taegu district court yesterday sentenced two Keimyung Christian University students to maximum prison terms of 10 months on conviction of charges of violating the law on illegal assembly and demonstration. Sin Ki-pok, 20, and Sin Chae-ku, 20, both freshmen, had been indicted for distributing seditious leaflets on the school campus and instigating students to demonstrate December 7 last year. [Text] [SK100305 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 83 p 8]

CULTURE MINISTRY RESHUFFLE--Seoul, Jan 29--The Korean Government appointed Saturday Pak Sin-il, head of the Foreign Press Department at the Culture-Information Ministry's Korean Overseas Information Service (KOIS) as information officer at the Korean Embassy in the United States. It also assigned Cho Sung-chang, press officer at the Korean mission at the U.N. office in Geneva, to take over Pak's post. [Text] [SK020605 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT 29 Jan 83 SK]

EX-PRESIDENT OF CRP--Seoul, Feb [no day given]--Kim Ui-taek, former president of the splinter Civil Rights Party (CRP), died of illness at his home in Seoul Tuesday. He was 73. A native of Hampyong, South Cholla Province, Kim was elected to the National Assembly four times and served some 30 years in South Korea's opposition political camp. The senior politician also served as acting president of the now defunct opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) in 1974 and became the advisor to the NDP the same year. In January 1981, Kim spearheaded the foundation of the CRP and served as president of the minor party until last November when he gave up the post due to illness. In February 1981, Kim unsuccessfully ran in the country's 12th presidential election. Kim is survived by one son and one daughter. Funeral services will be held Saturday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0708 GMT 1 Feb 83 SK]

1985 FIEJ SEOUL MEETING--Seoul, Jan 28--The international Federation of Newspaer and Publication Editors (FIEJ) has decided to hold its 1985 executive board meeting in Seoul, the FIEJ Korean committee said Friday. The Korean committee said the international press organization's executive board meeting unanimously accepted Thursday its proposal to host the 1985 session in Seoul. Chairman Hong Chin-ki of the CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS, an executive member of the FIEJ, made the proposal during the Taormina, Sicily meeting, the committee added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 28 Jan 83 SK]

1987 PSC SEOUL MEETING--Seoul, Feb 2--The Pacific Science Association (PSA) has decided to hold the 16th Pacific Science Congress (PSC) in Seoul in 1987. The unanimous decision of PSA's board was reported Tuesday to the Education Ministry by the Korean delegation to the 15th PSC now in progress in Dunedin, New Zealand. Two thousand five hundred scholars from 35 countries are attending the New Zealand gathering, which will be held through February 11, according to the report of the Korean delegation led by Sin Tae-hwan, president of the Korean National Academy of Sciences. The non-political congress which meets every four years is one of the projects of the regional association which was launched in 1920 with a view to jointly studying academic issues relating to the prosperity and well-being of the Pacific rim nations and strengthening the peaceful unity of the peoples of those countries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 2 Feb 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AID NATIONAL ECONOMY

SK021503 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Seoul, Feb 2 (YONHAP)--A considerable part of South Korea's defense expenditures benefits the national economy and will boost the people's incomes, it was learned Wednesday.

Doctor Yi Kyong-hon of the Korea Institute for Defense Analysis, recently conducted research into the amount defense outlay contributes to the national economy and found that 58 percent of the 1978 defense expenses was absorbed into the national economy in the form of added value.

That year, defense outlays accounted for 32 percent of the national budget.

When the economy is in a recession, defense expenditures can create effective demand, boost the operation rate of existing production facilities and increase investment in non-military production facilities, according to the research report.

The report said that, a one million won (1,333 U.S. dollars) investment in defense can create an economic effect equivalent to 1,070,000 won (1,426 dollars) in both defense and non-military industries.

Added value created by defense industries in 1978 accounted for 51 percent of total investment, compared with the all-industry average of 69 percent.

In 1978, 44,000 servicemen received vocational training in communications, transportation and six other fields at a cost of 15.1 billion won (20 million dollars). The difference between the cost of military training and the wages they received after being discharged amounted to 21 billion won (28 million dollars), indicating that the military vocational training made a contribution to civilian life worth 1.4-fold the original investment, the report said.

Defense expenditures can also contribute to decreasing the unemployment rate. Although the jobless rate in 1982 was 4.4 percent, it would have increased to 8.8 percent if 600,000 servicemen had been discharged, according to the research report.

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MORE DETAILS GIVEN ON 1983 ENERGY PROGRAM

SK040354 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Seoul, Feb 4 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has set the country's energy demand for this year at an equivalent of 48.3 million tons of oil, up 5.3 percent over last year, the Energy-Resources Ministry said Friday.

To meet the demand, the government will import 192.8 million barrels of crude oil and petroleum products this year, 11.9 million tons of coal and 111 tons of uranium at a total cost of 7.5 billion U.S. dollars.

Crude and petroleum products comprise 54.7 percent of the total energy demand, followed by anthracite (21.4 percent, or 21.7 million tons), bituminous coal (13.7 percent, or 10 million tons), firewood and charcoal (4.9 percent or 416,000 tons), nuclear power (four percent, or 7.7 billion kw/h) and hydro-electric power (1.3 percent, or 2.6 billion kw/h).

The ministry mapped out an energy supply-and-demand program, based on the projection that the total output of goods and services this year will rise by 7.5 percent.

The crude and petroleum product imports this year will be 0.4 percent larger than last year and break down to 180.2 million tons of crude and 125 million tons of petroleum products.

In computing the oil import bill, estimated at more than 6.5 billion dollars, the ministry anticipated no rise in the current 34.11 U.S. dollar per barrel crude oil import price. This means that this year's oil import cost could be lower than last year's, if world oil prices slide down as some analysts predict, a ministry official explained.

Under the energy plan, the ministry will import 65.6 million dollars worth of anthracite (one million metric tons) this year and 775.6 million dollars worth of bituminous coal (10.9 million tons). Last year, imports of anthracite and bituminous coal were worth (2.3 million tons) 625 million dollars (8.7 million tons), respectively.

The unit import price of uranium will drop from 582.7 dollars last year to 377.2 dollars this year. On this premise, the ministry has earmarked 41.9 million dollars to import 111 tons of nuclear fuel this year.

The industrial sector will consume the largest portion (42.9 percent), or 17.3 million tons, up 2.2 percent over last year) of the total energy demand, followed by households and commercial operations, (36.5 percent or 14.7 million tons, up 4.2 percent), transportation (15.9 percent or 6.4 million tons, up 8.7 percent) and government and other sectors (4.7 percent or 1.9 million tons, up 1.3 percent), according to the energy plan.

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT 1983 ENERGY PROGRAM REPORTED

SK080606 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Seoul, Feb 8 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has mapped out a 1983 energy demand-and-supply program calling for imports of 192.8 million barrels of crude oil and petroleum products, 11.9 million tons of coal and 111 tons of uranium at a total cost of 7.5 billion U.S. dollars.

The energy program released recently set the country's energy demand this year at an oil equivalent of 48.3 million tons, up 5.3 percent over last year.

Crude and petroleum products comprise 54.7 percent of the total energy demand, followed by anthracite (21.4 percent, or 21.9 million tons), bituminous coal (13.7 percent, or 10 million tons), firewood and charcoal (4.9 percent, or 416,000 tons), nuclear power (four percent, or 7.7 billion kw/h) and hydroelectric power (1.3 percent, or 2.6 billion kw/h).

The energy program was formulated on the premise that the country's total output of goods and services this year would rise by 7.5 percent.

Imports of crude and petroleum products this year will be 0.4 percent larger than last year and break down to 180.2 million barrels of crude oil and 12.5 million barrels of petroleum products.

In computing the oil import bill, estimated at more than 6.5 billion dollars, the ministry anticipated no rise in the current 34.11 U.S. dollars per barrel crude oil import price.

This means that this year's oil import cost could be lower than last year's if world oil prices slide down as some analysts predict, a ministry official explained.

Under the energy plan, the country will import 65.6 million dollars worth of anthracite (one million metric tons) this year and 775.6 million dollars worth of bituminous coal (10.9 million tons).

The united import price of uranium is to drop from 582.7 dollars per ton last year to 377.2 dollars this year, and on this premise, the ministry has earmarked 41.9 dollars to import 111 tons of nuclear fuel this year.

The industrial sector will consume the largest portion (42.9 percent, or 17.3 million tons, up 2.2 percent over last year) of the total energy demand, followed by household and commercial operations (36.5 percent, or 14.7 million tons, up 4.2 percent), transportation (15.9 percent, or 6.4 million tons, up 8.7 percent) and government and other sectors (4.7 percent, or 1.9 million tons, up 1.3 percent), according to the energy plan.

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENERGY SPENDING IN 1983 TO RISE BY 5.3 PERCENT

SK040118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] This year's total energy spending is projected to rise 5.3 percent to 48,285,000 tons of oil equivalent (TOE) from last year's 45,876,000 TOE.

According to the latest Energy-Resources Ministry preliminary tally yesterday, the annual energy spending last year declined for the first time by 0.4 percent to 45,876,000 TOE from 46,052,000 TOE of the preceding year.

During the years between 1975 and 1979, the energy consumption increased 10.7 percent a year on average as compared to an average GNP growth of 10.1 percent, but it recorded one-digit figures in 1980 and 1981.

The growth of energy spending, Energy-Resources Ministry sources said, is expected to be high because of the forecasted economic perk-up.

However, the growth in energy spending will be regulated to the smallest extent with the help of energy conservation efforts of industrialists, they said.

In the mining and manufacturing field, the energy consumption will hit a 2.2 percent growth this year over last year.

For purchases of energy conservation facilities, the ministry will lend 120 billion won this year. The loans increased up to 129 billion won last year from the meager 7.5 billion won of two years before.

In the meantime, Korea paid \$7,468.8 million for imports of energy resources last year, a 4.9-percent decrease from the preceding year's \$7,852.0 million.

Korea spent last year \$6,084.4 million for the purchase of 178.4 million barrels of oil, the sources said. The crude imports last year was 29.0 percent of the nation's total imports.

Crude spending will increase this year by 04. [as printed] percent to 180.9 million barrels from last year's 180.2 million barrels. Crude spending showed a 1.1 percent decline last year, as compared with 1981. The share of oil in total energy spending will go down to 54.7 percent this year. It stood at 57.8 percent last year.

The consumption of anthracite coal, the second most important fuel of the nation, will be 21.8 million tons this year. Its share in total energy spending will hit 21.4 percent. The nation will consume 10.0 million tons of bituminous coal this year, an 18.8-percent rise over last year's 8.4 million tons.

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

PACIFIC ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION--Seoul, Jan 29--The South Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) will seek to inaugurate an economic cooperation organization of Pacific countries this year in cooperation with the member nations of the Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACCI). Chong Su-chang, KCCI president, told reporters Saturday the idea of a regional economic community, which was proposed at the CACCI general assembly in Taipei last November, was rapidly gaining support from countries in the region, noting that the move came only several months after South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan proposed an Asian-Pacific summit meeting. The Korean business leader also said the CACCI's nine member countries--Japan, Taiwan, India, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and South Korea--had also decided to study the possibility of setting up an Asian-Pacific Trade Bank as an initial step toward creating the proposed organization tentatively dubbed "Asia Pacific Economic Community." The proposed regional bank, Chong said, would finance intra-regional trade by providing soft-term commercial loans and guarantees to countries joining the community. [Text] [SK020605 Seoul YONHAP in English 1219 GMT 29 Jan 83 SK]

ENERGY CONSUMPTION--Seoul, Feb 10 (YONHAP)--South Korea's state-controlled Energy Management Corporation (KEMPCO) will push to save the country six percent of the projected energy consumption this year of 40.2 million tons of oil equivalent (TOE). KEMPCO President Kim Yong-kum Wednesday reported to Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol that his corporation will effect measure to achieve the six percent or 2.5 million TOE energy conservation this year. Under the energy conservation project, the mining and manufacturing sectors are to save 8.1 percent or 1.5 million TOE, homes and commercial sectors 4.8 percent or 845,000 TOE and the transportation sector 2.7 percent or 179,000 TOE, Kim reported. To achieve the goal, he continued, KEMPCO will intensify reviews of energy management and technology education programs as well as advocate the use of alternate sources of energy and provide guidance on efficient heating. KEMPCO plans to inspect the energy management practices and direct technology education programs of 10,000 small-and medium-sized companies, Kim added. [Text] [SK100240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 10 Feb 83]

WON STABILIZATION--Seoul, Feb 8 (YONHAP)--South Korean Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik Monday said the stabilization of the won currency is an essential prerequisite to economic stability. The government goal of holding down rises in the total money supply this year to below 18 percent, however, should be accompanied by flexibility in the interests of economic recovery, he said. Kang made the remarks after being briefed by Bank of Korea governor Ha Yong-ki on the Central Bank's policy programs for this year. The top financial official also said that interest rates can be liberalized when commodity prices are stabilized and the inflation psychology of the general public is rooted out. Citing preferential loans to large enterprises and insolvent businesses and the possession of non-business real estate by banking institutions as economic malpractices handed down from the past, Kang said that these problems must be solved as soon as possible, but in ways consistent with the cardinal principle of more autonomy for banking institutions. In carrying out this policy, measures should be taken to appropriate more funds for small and medium enterprises and technology research and development projects so that the economy can further develop on a stable basis, Kang said. [Text] [SK080204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 8 Feb 83]

N-PLANT CONSTRUCTION--Seoul, Feb 4 (YONHAP)--Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol and J. Donnelly, visiting president of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., exchanged views Thursday on bilateral technological cooperation in the construction of atomic power plants in Korea. Canada is providing South Korea with a reactor, technology and skilled manpower for a nuclear power plant now under construction in Wolsong, North Kyongsang Province. The Wolsong No 1 project, construction launched in 1976, will be completed this April. Donnelly came to Korea Tuesday for a six-day visit to inspect the construction site. [Text] [SK040214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 4 Feb 83]

ECONOMIC GOALS--Seoul, Jan 27 (YONHAP)--Major South Korean enterprises plan to map out in February a joint administrative strategy to help achieve the two prime goals of the Korean economy, stable prices and an improved international payments posture, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) announced Thursday. An FKI official said representatives of 20 key Korean enterprises would decide at a joint consultative meeting in early February the details of the strategy, which will also be aimed at stabilizing employment and economic growth. The enterprises will seek measures to improve productivity and reduce costs through better business administration in an effort to minimize price hikes and thereby help stabilize prices, the official said. The representatives will also seek ways to up the international competitiveness of Korean exports as well as to limit imports of consumer goods and less needed raw materials with a view to improving the international payments situation, the official continued. The third major objective of the enterprises will be to maintain the current employment rate by cutting to the bone expenditures for needs other than employment and expanding investment in new facilities and foreign markets, he said. [Text] [SK270250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 27 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

MINISTER REVEALS PLAN ON 'MINIMUM SECURITY PRISON'

SK040124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Ministry of Justice will establish a "minimum security prison" by the end of 1986 where only nonviolent offenders will be incarcerated. It is also considering building a prison exclusively for women convicts.

Inmates at the proposed minimum security prison would be on the honor system allowing them to return home on weekends and holidays.

The two prisons will be built at a total cost of 10 billion won somewhere in Chungchong Pukto or Chungchong Namdo. The proposed building of the two special prisons will be a great turning point in the country's correctional policy.

These and other projects were made by Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in yesterday in his new year briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan.

The ministry will also put policy emphasis this year on creating an atmosphere in which law and order is strictly respected by all people.

Pae said efforts will be made to achieve the goal, with focus on the following seven points:

--stringent punishment of those who violate laws related to national security, official discipline, economic and public order and juvenile guidance.

--uprooting of irregularities in court affairs and improving the system of helping the public in claims and other suits against the administration.

--improving the capability of prosecutors.

--renovation of the operation of prisons and reformatories and reforms in the treatment of their inmates.

--participation of more people in guiding prisoners.

--improving of immigration controls.

--reform in the public service attitude of the ministry employees.

Minister Pae said that any leftist activities on campus, illegal group demonstrations or disturbances will not be tolerated. Any unlawful acts committed under the pretext of religion will also be dealt with stringently, he added. He cited the past illegal activities of urban industrial mission (UIM) members in factories.

Bribery, leaking official secrets, and influence peddling and other offenses perpetrated by officials will not be tolerated, the minister said in his report to the president.

Businessmen will be punished accordingly if they commit illegal acts detrimental to the government policy to cope with the recession, he said. Habitual speculative activities for profiteering, tax evasion, smuggling and illegal transactions will be controlled, the minister added.

Minister Pae said people who spread rumors, make false charges, slander other persons or commit illegal acts by posing as high-ranking officials will be punished according to law.

He said efforts will continue to root out corrupt lawyers, court brokers and judiciary members. The minister said his ministry will provide lawyers to give legal aid service to needy people in remote areas. And medical personnel will be asked to treat prison inmates when necessary.

Minister Pae said 48 laws will be revised to make it easier for people to file claims and other suits against the administration.

He told the president that prosecutors will be trained to deal effectively with offenses affecting public order and safety, economy, health and other specific fields. Equipment they will use in investigation activities will be modernized, he said. He noted an increasing trend in crimes involving computers, credit cards, insurance and industrial information and said surveillance will be intensified against such perpetrations.

Minister Pae said prosecutors will be told continuously to be careful in making arrests. He said vocational training will be conducted for 8,600 inmates in prisons and juvenile reformatories.

Minister Pae said more than 1,000 priests and clergy members will be appointed to a commission that will conduct guidance programs for prisoners. He said increased efforts are needed to control crimes committed by Koreans and foreigners by taking advantage of simplified immigration procedures. The minister said foreigners will not be allowed to engage in activities other than those for which they are visiting or residing in the country.

Surveillance will be strengthened against the infiltration of espionage agents and members of international crime organizations, Minister Pae said. Surveillance at airports and ports will be stepped up to guard against the escape of criminal suspects and the flight of property abroad," he added.

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

UNAUTHORIZED SEMINARIES--Seoul, Feb 8 (YONHAP)--The Education Ministry started to crackdown Tuesday on unauthorized theological seminaries which are trying to recruit freshmen in violation of the pertinent regulations. The ministry said that the action is necessary since some of the unauthorized seminaries are advertising that they will be accepting freshmen for the 1983 school year. According to ministry officials, the ministry plans to close down the scores of unauthorized institutes by next February. The ministry launched a similar drive against the mushrooming unlicensed seminaries in 1981, banning them from recruiting freshmen students. It also increased the enrollment quotas of some licensed institutes and approved plans to establish 14 new seminaries in 1981 and 1982 in response to complaints from religious groups that the crackdown on seminaries could affect the supply of clergymen. [Text] [SK080148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 8 Feb 83]

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON SHULTZ' OFFICIAL VISIT

Envoy Returns

SK030422 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Seoul, Feb 3 (YONHAP)--Korean ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon returned home Thursday to attend a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and another for Korean overseas diplomatic mission chiefs.

Shultz will arrive here Sunday for a three-day official visit.

At this year's second meeting (Feb. 10-19) for the Korean diplomats assigned abroad, 37 diplomatic mission chiefs posted in Asia, the Americas and Europe will be present.

'KOREAN TIMES' Welcome

SK060230 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Korea-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] United States Secretary of State George Shultz's three-day official tour here, beginning today, is meaningful in that it, first of all, takes place in the early part of the first full year following the centennial of Korean-American diplomatic relations, which was observed in various commemorative events last year.

If a similar visit by Vice President George Bush last April was somewhat symbolic, the secretary's trip is expected to be more businesslike in terms of the implementation or evolution of U.S. foreign policy as well as the further promotion and substantiation of bilateral relations in all sectors.

Mr. Shultz's coming is also noteworthy since his prior stops covered Japan and China, two of the major powers whose strategic interests converge in the Korean Peninsula.

Indeed, the most outstanding perennial task facing Korea and the United States--and for that matter concerning other powers and regional actors--is how to maintain peace and stability on the divided peninsula, ultimately leading to territorial unification.

In this connection, local interests have greatly been aroused by numerous reports that the U.S. secretary might be in search of a realistic approach--within the framework of fundamentals so far made known--to lessening the tension and eventually settling the Korean question, and possibly have explored its feasibility while visiting Tokyo and Beijing.

It is notable that his three-nation Asian tour, the first since he took office last summer, was preceded by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visits to Washington as well as to Seoul and the revelations of stepped-up Western strategic concepts against the menace of the Soviet Union in East Asia and maneuverings by North Korea and Vietnam.

During his stay in Beijing, Mr. Shultz reportedly managed to smooth America's strained relations with China to a large extent and moreover set a stage for broader military cooperation between the two countries, aimed against the Soviet Union.

There is no denying that these developments have much bearing, direct or indirect, on the situation of the Korean Peninsula and its future course.

Then, it is to be stressed that any such "novel" approach must be fully consulted with and concurred by Korea. After all, a settlement of the Korean question squarely lies in the hands of Koreans, for which Seoul has made a series of practical and far-reaching proposals--especially in the past few years.

While issues concerning peace and stability occupy sizable public attention, there are a number of other problems pending between Seoul and Washington--ranging from the all-important security collaboration to economic cooperation and cultural interchanges.

Specifics of the agenda of Mr. Shultz's talks with Korean Government leaders reportedly include matters concerning an increase in the U.S. foreign military sales credits, technology transfer and trade performance.

In addition to reasonable settlement of those pending issues, it is hoped that the two countries, taking advantage of the visit by the top U.S. foreign policy maker, explore all forward-looking and concrete venues to upgrade bilateral relations--now in the second century--for bigger mutual benefits and respect.

Korea, with its enormous dynamism and potentials, has developed to a stage of taking off to join the ranks of advanced countries. For one thing, it has become the ninth largest trade partner of the United States, while shouldering a heavy defense burden which also contributes to sustaining a formidable bulwark in the defense of the free world.

Such an on-going development on the part of Korea makes it inevitable for the two allies to cultivate a truly equal partnership. Much expectations are placed thus on Mr Shultz's visit here.

Agenda Reviewed

SK060153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Shultz's Seoul Visit"]

[Text] United States Secretary of State George Shultz is coming to Seoul today on his first visit to Korea after he assumed that office last year. His three-day visit here will be conducive, first of all, to reaffirming the U.S. security commitment to this republic and stepping up the joint Seoul-Washington efforts toward a durable peace not only on the Korean Peninsula, but also in all of northeast Asia.

His tour, in this regard, has much more than routine significance. He is coming via Tokyo and Beijing where the secretary reviewed the regional situation and other matters with Japanese and Chinese leaders. The question of security cooperation between Korea and the United States, allied by treaty, has taken on new, greater proportions recently as this country comes into play in America's global defense strategy. On the other hand, Japan's increasingly positive stance on its defense also broadens the area of triangular cooperation between that country, Korea and the United States.

The Korean-American peace efforts here have two prongs, of course, which complement each other. The maintenance of a strong deterrent is essential both to prevent the recurrence of war on this peninsula and to seek a modus vivendi to pave the way for a lasting solution. The republic continues to bear a heavy defense burden. Korea's efforts to strengthen its forces need sizable U.S. help, especially in the form of foreign military sales credits. Secretary Shultz's visit provides a propitious occasion for both sides to agree on more soft-term (FMS) loans.

In effect, the country's defense needs accent the importance of Korean-American economic relations. In order to further expand economic ties, the two countries should together fight the growing protectionist trend in world trade. To begin with, they must fend it off between their bilateral exchanges. The pending issue of exporting U.S.-licensed munitions manufactured in Korea to other countries should also be treated with the view of enabling the Korean economy to afford the bulky defense outlay.

Exploration of diplomatic means to reduce Korean tension and achieve rapport between the South and North figures high on the agenda for talks between government officials and Secretary Shultz in light of the preceding two legs of his Asian tour. Specifically, the possibility of cross-recognition of South and North Korea by the four powers whose interests intersect on the peninsula, a formula proposed by one of Shultz's predecessors in the mid-1970s, should be sought vigorously and consistently.

Such an arrangement may be as hard to expect under the circumstances as a resumption of inter-Korea dialogue repeatedly proposed by Seoul to Pyongyang. But its positive consequences on the prospect of promoting Seoul-Pyongyang contacts should keep us exploring every chance for the realization of that formula.

Last but not least, the secretary's visit offers a chance for the two allies to expand the scope of multilateral cooperation in the interests of Asian peace and stability. The climate for such broad regional cooperation has been ripening with increasing support among Asian-Pacific leaders. The Pacific summit idea broached by President Chon Tu-hwan, therefore, deserves active consideration for early realization.

'KOREA TIMES' Reviews Visit

SK090128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Commitment to Korea"]

[Text] If one major theme of Mr. George Shultz's just-concluded visit here is to be singled out, it boils down to the reaffirmation of America's strong relationship with and its firm security commitment to Korea.

The U.S. secretary of state made the "central theme" public prior to his departure from Washington and stressed it several times during his three-day stay here.

While the reassurance of security commitment itself is not a novel act, having been repeated on numerous past occasions, Secretary Shultz at a Seoul function made remarks notable for their implications.

Noting the "very heavy defense burden" Korea has to bear in parallel with its gigantic nation-building task and economic development, he accented in an address that the United States will continue its best to "ease the burden" the Korean defense requirement imposes.

That reference might have been directed, in the first instance, to Seoul's request for an increase in the amount and better terms for U.S. foreign military sales credits, an issue that highlighted Mr. Shultz's talks with Korean government leaders.

Yet, its connotation could also be hopefully taken as suggesting in a broader sense future approaches to the lessening of tension on the Korean Peninsula and resolving inter-Korean issues for ultimate territorial unification.

In fact, on the eve of his arrival and during his stay here, there were numerous reports and speculations that the U.S. secretary of state, on his first Asian tour since assuming office last summer, might be exploring a "novel approach" to facilitate a settlement of the Korean question.

For one thing, public attention was aroused by a reported prospect that an updated version of the so-called "cross-recognition" formula could be in the offing to bring about the recognition of South Korea by the Soviet Union and China, in return for similar actions by the United States and Japan toward North Korea.

The concept, first advocated in 1975 by the then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with Seoul's endorsement, has been regarded as a possible breakthrough in easing the Korean tension--a notion which Mr. Shultz described as "creative and imaginative" but, as he pointed out, facing Pyongyang's rejection and Beijing's reluctance.

After all, indications are that the idea has failed to make sizable progress during the secretary's visit to Beijing, which was understandably preoccupied by Sino-American issues, while he reportedly agreed in Seoul to continue mutual discussion on its feasibility.

Whatever the formula's actual standing may be, it should be noted that Seoul has been making earnest and doubled endeavors, including its successive proposals in recent years, to reduce tension and settle inter-Korean problems--through peaceful means, political and diplomatic.

Though the Korean question is a task that should be solved by Koreans themselves, it is hoped that other concerned parties also make sustained efforts in exploring all possible venues facilitating such a peaceful resolution.

At the same time, there is the paramount and overriding need to safeguard the security of Korea against Pyongyang's unbending bellicosity, a situation that is closely related to the regional stability on northeast Asia.

In this connection, it was reassuring that Mr. Shultz not only reaffirmed the steadfast U.S. security commitment to Korea but also vowed to further strengthen the "positive and strong" relationship and alliance between the two countries.

ROK-U.S. Ties

SK090137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Enhanced ROK-U.S. Alliance"]

[Text] Korean-American relations have entered the second century amid signs of solid improvement in many areas of bilateral cooperation. Their alliance, which was forged in blood over three decades ago, has developed to the point of playing the role of an axle in the defense of all of northeast Asia, as well as guarding this republic against the continuing threat of danger from North Korea.

Against this backdrop, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to this country, which ended yesterday, had envisioned no urgent or serious issues to resolve with the Seoul government. A part of his three-nation Asian tour, Mr. Shultz's visit to Seoul, his first after taking up the state portfolio, was rather aimed at enhancing the good relationship between the two countries. And the secretary's three-day activities in Seoul have served that purpose well.

As Mr. Shultz made clear, his visit reaffirmed the mutual commitment of Korea and the United States to the security and stability of this peninsula and northeast Asia as well. His trip to the forward area near the demilitarized zone demonstrated the U.S. awareness of the seriousness of the military threat in Korea and its firm commitment to the defense of this republic. No amount of such reassurance, in fact, will be excessive at this time when North Korea is unwilling to concur with Seoul's move for mutual rapport to seek a peaceful unification.

The hostile confrontation continuing between the two parts of the divided peninsula for decades shows no sign of an early end. The deplorable situation keeps diverting enormous resources that could be used to better the lives of the Korean people. It is encouraging to note, in this regard, Secretary Shultz's remarks that the United States will continue to do everything it can, consistent with its global security responsibilities, to ease the burden our defense imposes. A practical step in this context will be for the United States to increase its FMS (foreign military sales) credits to Korea as requested by the Korean Government.

As recent regional developments have indicated, the Korean-American alliance now visualizes a broader role than originally perceived. This development requires this republic to strengthen its defense muscle so as to meet new challenges. A better-prepared partner is indispensable to upgrade the bilateral alliance.

Of course, the two countries will step up their joint search for diplomatic means to reduce Korean tension. As Mr. Shultz sounded out Beijing's views on international problems--although the Korean question was allegedly not included in his discussion with Chinese leaders--his findings will help us in building conditions for possible denouncement. A case in point is the oft-talked about cross recognition of South and North Korea by the four major powers whose interests converge on this peninsula. As the secretary observed, this idea still appears to have a long way to go. But this prospect should not necessarily discourage our pursuit of that or other ways to Korean rapprochement.

Secretary Shultz's visit not only confirmed the health and strength of the Korea-U.S. ties but also marked the beginning of an upgraded partnership.

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC SHUFFLE--The government yesterday appointed former assistant minister of planning and management Sim Ki-chol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to become ambassador to Malaysia in a reshuffle affecting five other diplomats. Former second assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chang-su was named ambassador to Sweden. He will succeed Amb. Kang Yong-kyu who will return to the ministry. Ambassador to Sudan Sim Chang-sop was named ambassador to Greece while Yu Chong-ha, a minister at the Korean Embassy in Britain, was named to succeed Sim as ambassador to the African country. In the meantime, former director general of Asian affairs Choe Tong-chin was appointed to serve at the Korean Embassy in Britain as a minister. Amb. Sim Ki-chol, a 1957 military academy graduate, studied Korean literature and received a bachelor's degree in public administration from Seoul National University. The retired general served in Iran before he was named assistant minister of planning and management in 1982. After graduating from the Air Force Academy in 1954, Amb. Sim Chang-sop became an air force attache at the Korean Embassy in the United States in 1972. He was appointed ambassador to Sudan in 1980. A career diplomat, Amb. Yi served in Japan, Sweden and Hong Kong before he was named second assistant minister of foreign affairs in 1980. He studied political science at Seoul National University. Amb. Yu, who studied at Seoul National University and Bonn University, entered the ministry in 1959. He became director general of American affairs in 1978 and was transferred to the Korean Embassy in Britain as a minister in 1980. [Text] [SK020552 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 83 p 1]

THAI ECONOMY MISSION--Bangkok, Feb 7 (YONHAP)--A Thai delegation of government officials and businessmen will come to Korea for talks on trade and economic cooperation scheduled for February 17-18, according to an official of the Board of Trade (BOT) of Thailand. Secretary General Thapana Bunnak said the team led by Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasit, will attend a meeting of the Thai-Korean committee section VI and the private-sector team A meeting of the Thai-Korean economic cooperation committee section II. Thapana said that to promote cooperation between the government and private sectors the two will consult each other if problems or issues arise. "The minister can then decide on a course of action immediately" he said. In private-sector talks, they will cover cooperation in trade and agro-industrial construction joint ventures and a plan to set up a trade center for the construction industry, Thapana said. The talks will also touch upon future investment cooperation between Thai and Korean businessmen in fertilizer production, he said. [Text] [SK080150 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 8 Feb 83]

BAHRAINI LEADERS VISIT--Manama (YONHAP)--The Korean National Assembly's foreign affairs committee chairman Pak Tong-chin, now here on a three-day visit as a special envoy of President Chon Tu-hwan, discussed Korean and Middle East problems and other matters with foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad bin Mubarak al Khalifa. Pak said afterwards that he explained the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the Seoul government's policy for peaceful unification. Describing as the "right approach" the South Korean stand that the Korean problems should be settled by the Koreans themselves without outside interference, Sheikh Mohammad said the peace and stability in the Middle East as well as on the Korean Peninsula would be greatly conducive to reducing tension and maintaining peace in the world. The Bahraini foreign minister said his government would continue to support Seoul's position in international forums. He also expressed satisfaction with the existing friendly ties between the two countries and hoped that bilateral relations would be further developed through exchange visits of senior officials from both sides. Later in the day, Chairman Pak paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Sulman al Khalifa. [Text] [SK040114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 83 p 1]

ROK-ECUADOR TRADE TIES--Seoul, 1 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol Monday met with visiting Ecuadorian Minister of National Resources and Energy Gustavo Enrique Galindo to discuss Seoul's crude oil imports from the Latin American nation and their bilateral trade relations. Galindo flew into Seoul over the weekend for a three-day visit at So's invitation. During the talks at the Energy-Resources Ministry, the two exchanged views on the prospect for world oil markets following the discord at the recent conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Ecuador, an OPEC member country, currently exports 25,000 barrels of crude oil daily--about 30 percent of its total daily export volume--to South Korea. The Ecuadorian minister is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and other Korean Government officials as well as tour industrial sites around the country during his stay here. [Text] [SK010205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 1 Feb 83]

NAKASONE, SHULTZ VISITS--The National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee is likely to meet late this month to discuss the results of the visits to Seoul by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone last month and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The floor leaders of the three major political parties tentatively agreed Sunday to hold the one-day committee session between Feb. 21 and 26. They will meet again Friday to set the date for the panel session. [Text] [SK080210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 83 p 1]

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS--Seoul, Feb [no day given] (YONHAP)--Government agencies must now obtain prior approval from the prime minister to organize international meetings. The prime minister's office said Tuesday government agencies will be required to seek such authorization before planning international meetings to be participated in by more than 50 foreigners from more than 10 countries. Meetings sponsored by international bodies and attended by more than 30 representatives from more than 5 countries will also be subject to the new regulation, it said. The measure is designed to eliminate possible waste and help smooth inter-ministry cooperation in holding international meetings. The regulation will also apply to organizations under the direct control of the government agencies, it said. In planning international meetings, government agencies will be obligated to get the prime minister's permission after consulting with pertinent ministries, it added. [Text] [SK090126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 9 Feb 83]

KOREANS IN SAKHALIN--Tokyo, Feb 4 (YONHAP)--The Japanese Bar Association Thursday called for international efforts and attention to return the Koreans on the Soviet island of Sakhalin to their native country. The association sent letters appealing for help in repatriating 43,000 Koreans to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the International Red Cross. In the letters, the Japanese lawyers' group said most Koreans on the Soviet island wish return to their home country. The Koreans on Sakhalin were forcibly moved to the Soviet territory during World War II when Korea was under Japanese colonial rule. Since 1976, the Japanese Government has extended the right to move to Japan to 411 Korean residents of Sakhalin, but the Soviet Government denied permission. [Text] [SK040348 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 4 Feb 83]

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

SHULTZ' ASIAN TOUR SCRUTINIZED

SK040106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Schultz' Asia Tour"]

[Text] Amid a rush of subtle changes in Western strategic concepts on East Asian security and vexing talks on arms control particularly involving nuclear missiles, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is on a tour of three Asian countries in what was described as a major diplomatic undertaking since he took office last summer.

Now in Beijing on the second leg of the 12-day tour, after Tokyo and before arriving in Seoul Sunday, the traveling secretary is spotlighted since his trip is widely regarded as being purported to smooth U.S. strategic position in East Asia and also prepare for charting a more vigorous U.S. foreign policy toward the region.

In fact, his tour was characterized by some official quarters as the "first genuinely normal visit" to the region by an American secretary of state in years--for that matter under the Reagan administration--in that he is not burdened with resolving a major crisis, albeit a host of minor yet nettlesome problems awaiting him in each capital.

In this sense, Shultz' primary aim in the current journey is forward-looking party to meet an oft-talked-about lack in the current U.S. administration of its own comprehensive and penetrating Asian policies and also to pave the way for an Asian tour by President Ronald Reagan himself, a possibility that has been frequently suggested.

The secretary's tour to this part of the world may thus be rated as being more fundamental in purpose than the concurrent European tour by Vice President George Bush, which was reported to be a "damage control" attempt to upkeep the Atlantic Alliance.

As for Mr Shultz' coming visit to Seoul, it has been generally regarded that its main purpose would be the reaffirmation of close bilateral cooperation in a broad spectrum of fields and especially of Washington's firm security commitment to Korea, sending an ample signal to Pyongyang and its allies.

As specific agenda of talks the visitor will have with Korean Government leaders, various topics have been cited--ranging from boosted trade and economic cooperation to security collaboration, including an increase in U.S. foreign military sales credits.

What prompts our particular attention is the reported prospect that the Seoul talks might discuss a "novel approach" to settling inter-Korean issues, upgrading a "cross-recognition" formula first proposed in 1975 by Dr. Henry Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state, with the Seoul Government's endorsement.

Though details are not known, a realistic reappraisal of approaches to resolving the Korea question appear to be in order in light of various changes that have taken place since then.

For one thing, Seoul has made--in the past few years under the Fifth Republic--a series of far-reaching proposals, more active and practical than ever, for mutual accommodation with Pyongyang and ultimate territorial unification.

Another factor is the growing conceptualization of the Korean Peninsula, as underlined by recent U.S. defense policy reports, not only as a theater of confrontation between South and North Korea but also as a potential zone of conflict within the framework of global strategies of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

These and other developments should have served as topics, either directly or indirectly, in Mr Shultz' talks with Japanese and Chinese leaders.

While the Korean question is something that should be settled by the Koreans themselves, it is also undeniable that an interim step like the cross-recognition formula necessitates forward-looking postures on the part of the major powers--particularly Communist China as well as the Soviet Union, which have so far been reluctant.

In this connection alone, we look forward to seeing what Mr Shultz will have in his bag--what he contemplated and what he gained in this two previous stops.
[sentence as printed].

CSO: 4100/117

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL DEFENSE OF UNITY PRAISED

SK041020 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[From the regular feature program "Today's Feature": Roundtable talk "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is an Outstanding Leader Defending the Unity and Cohesion of the Revolutionary Ranks"]

[Text] [Speaker A] How are you. Tonight, I think we will talk about how dear Comrade Kim Chong-il defends the KWP's revolutionary unity and ideological cohesion. First of all, please tell us about the significance of the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

[Speaker B] Yes. Above all, unity and cohesion are the source of the invincible might of the party's revolutionary ranks. At the same time, they are the symbol of the look of the party. Only when unity and cohesion have been achieved, can the party's unitary ideology and leadership be guaranteed and the party's combat capabilities and its leading role be strengthened and enhanced. This means that the consolidation of the party's unity and cohesion is a fundamental question deciding the future of the party and the revolution.

[Speaker C] I agree. I think what is most important in achieving unity and cohesion in the revolutionary ranks is the center of the unity and cohesion. In this regard, would you please tell us what must become the center of unity and cohesion?

[Speaker B] Yes. I think it is very important to set the center of unity and cohesion. The center of the party's unity and cohesion must be the leader--the founder of the party. And, only when the party members have rallied around the leader, can the party move forward in accordance with the intent of the leader under all circumstances and defend the party and the revolution in the severe struggle against the class enemy. In addition, the leader's revolutionary ideology must become the foundation of the unity of the revolutionary party's ideology and will. Without being based on the leader's ideology, a firm unity cannot be achieved and it is impossible to achieve a genuine revolutionary unity. Only on the basis of the leader's ideology, a firm unity cannot be achieved and it is impossible to achieve a genuine revolutionary unity. Only on the basis of the leader's ideology, can the party members rally around the party and defend the leading ideology of the party; only on this basis can they do away with obsolete ideologies and prevent the party ranks from being infiltrated by foreign elements, thus firmly defending ideological purity.

[Speaker A] True. As we look back in history, even though the achievement of the party's unity and cohesion is so important, we find that no country has ever succeeded in establishing the organizational and ideological foundation to defend the leader's party from generation to generation. Nevertheless, only the KWP has set an example of unity and cohesion and established a firm foundation for inheriting the revolutionary trait of the party of Kimilsongism from generation to generation under all circumstances. Now, please tell us how the KWP has achieved such unity and cohesion upon which the future of the party and revolution depends.

[Speaker B] The historic cause of the unity and cohesion could only have been achieved by the wise leadership of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who considers the future of the people and the revolution always in the position of the respected and beloved leader. At its inception, the KWP, too, had difficulties in its founding. It was constantly challenged by factionalists, flunkeyists and dogmatists whose entire bodies were filled with factionalism and who atrociously tried to destroy the unity and cohesion of the party. However, no one had ever thought of the fundamental approach of making the KWP a pure party having no factions in it and being dominated by the revolutionary ideology of the great leader. Only dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made up a firm determination that he would wipe out the remnants of factionalism and strengthen and develop the party as a permanent Kimilsongist party. Saying that the revolutionaries of the new generation who will espouse the great leader's revolutionary cause from generation to generation are entrusted with a heavy mission to make the KWP a pure party with no factions, the dear comrade leader sincerely urged the strengthening and development of the KWP as the leader's party that would breathe and act only in accordance with the ideology and intent of the leader.

[Speaker C] I think that really, none other than the dear comrade leader, who is endlessly loyal to the great leader and his cause, can possess the tough traits and can map out great strategies to make the KWP a very pure party forever without any factionalist and alien elements.

I think that the KWP has been firmly strengthened as the honorable, ideological crystallization it is today, overcoming hardships and ordeals, totally thanks to the (?busy) dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's boundless and great labors and devotions.

[Speaker B] Yes, you are quite right. Above all, the dear comrade leader has put forward policies to make all party members chuche-type revolutionaries, ardently loyal to the great leader, and has provided leadership assuring that the policies could be thoroughly accomplished. In this process, he has achieved unity of the party ranks that is as impregnable as a fortress.

We can well grasp this by the fact that in the early 1970's, he put forth the question for imbuing the entire party with Kimilsongism as a basic question for party building, and has wisely led the struggle for its realization. The dear comrade leader has vigorously provided leadership so that the party's organizational and ideological works have been carried out by placing emphasis on bringing up all party members as chuche-type revolutionaries, endlessly loyal to the great leader.

Thus, he has helped make the party a crystallization of loyalty of revolutionaries, loyal to the leader, who permanently defend and glorify the party's chuche-oriented traits. The fact that, we can say, the KWP has grown up today as an iron-willed party firmly organized by the chuche-type revolutionaries' [word indistinct] ranks is a brilliant fruition of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's wise leadership.

[Speaker A] As I briefly said a moment ago, the important thing to which we should adhere in consolidating the unity and cohesion of the party is the revolutionary idea of the leader who founded the party.

Firmly adhering to the Kimilsongism, the great leader's revolutionary idea, as the leadership ideology of the KWP, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has consolidated in every way the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party ranks under the banner of Kimilsongism.

And, he has led all party cadres and party members in devoting themselves to struggle to resolutely defend and realize Kimilsongism.

In the process of the struggle, he has strengthened the party on the one hand, while on the other, he has conquered the old-fashioned ideologies and has kept other alien factors out of the revolutionary ranks. In the meanwhile, he has firmly secured the ideological (?unity) of the revolutionary ranks.

I think that this is one (?example) of how the dear comrade leader has been able to lead the KWP of today as a symbol of unity and cohesion.

[Speaker B] That's right. Based on historic experiences in the struggle to achieve the unity of the party, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has guided party members to resolutely protect the unity of the party ranks. The dear leader comrade has helped party members draw a lesson from precious experiences in the past struggle to protect the purity of the party from heterogeneous elements. Thus, he has encouraged them to resolutely abide by the principle of independence under any adverse circumstances whatsoever.

[Speaker C] Would you explain the effort of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to firmly protect the unity and purity of the KWP, his leadership over the work of building the party and over external activities?

[Speaker B] To protect the unity of the party, we should bring up party members as ones who are loyal to the leader. In addition to this, we should carry out work in the overall domain of party construction and activities thoroughly based on the leader's idea, theory and methods. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has energetically guided the work of solving questions in party construction and activities, including the work of solidifying the KWP ranks and party work system and methods, based on the chuche idea, theory and method delineated by the great leader. He has thoroughly established in the entire party a monolithic leadership system with which party members vibrantly and

constantly move under the monolithic leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party center. He has paved the way toward comprehensively materializing in the party the great leader type work method. Thus, by consolidating the KWP with chuche-type revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the leader, he has helped all party members firmly rally and achieve unity with a single idea and will.

[Speaker A] Indeed, thanks to the dear leader comrade, the KWP has achieved unity as a revolutionary weapon and as the party of the leader with loyalty which will not change no matter what storm it may encounter. This proves that the dear leader comrade is an outstanding person who can protect the unity of the revolutionary ranks. Thank you for your useful comments.

CSO: 4110/28

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS TO DEFEND DPRK WITH PRODUCTION INCREASE

SK020350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The report of the KPA supreme commander is generating a great reaction from the masses of all walks of life. The report of the KPA supreme commander who issued an order to the entire KPA, all the members of the Korean Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards to prepare for the serious situation prevailing in the country, is arousing from the masses of all walks of life endless feelings of hostility toward the enemies who are once again bringing dark clouds of war to this land, making them renew their firm determination to inflict stern punishment on the U.S. imperialists if they provoke a war.

Yi Chin-su, chief of the No 1 Steel Workshop at the Kangson Steel Complex, said that the Kangson steel workers, having heard the report of the KPA Supreme Command, have a burning outrage and fury in their hearts for the enemies.

He went on: If the U.S. imperialists trigger another war on this land, our working class is determined to fight with their lives for our socialist fatherland, the party and leader. The joint military exercise called Team Spirit '83--the largest in history--now being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets exposes the bellicose and brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists, who are trying to find a way out of the serious political and economic crisis they are suffering through a new aggressive war and trying to threaten and blackmail our people to bring them to their knees.

He said: Owing to the beserk maneuvers to provoke a new war by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, a serious situation capable of igniting a war at any time has been created in our country. The enemies are running riot to put our people once again in the noose of slavery and to despoil their inherent socialist gains.

Under such a serious situation, we wholeheartedly support the KPA supreme commander's order to enter a semi-war state as a natural self-defensive measure of our independent people.

Our working class has never forgotten the calamities the U.S. imperialists inflicted on our people during the past Korean war and know very well that they are the irreconcilable enemies with whom we cannot go on living under the same sky.

Upholding the order from the KPA supreme commander, we, the workers at Kangson, will fully prepare for the defense of our people's government, socialist system and sacred fatherland against any surprise infiltration by the enemies.

By uniting more firmly around the great leader and the glorious party center than before, we will thoroughly implement the party's policy of arming the whole country and turning the whole country into a fortress, and while keenly watching every movement of the enemies with heightened vigilance, will make a positive contribution to strengthening the might of our country's socialist economy and to strengthening our country's defense capability by producing more steel materials through a struggle for increasing production in an alert and mobilized posture.

Also as a member of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, I will firmly defend the factory against a possible enemy maneuver to undermine or destroy it. I also will firmly prepare myself politically, ideologically, militarily and technologically.

(Pak Yong-yong), member of the (Majon) Cooperative Farm of Sinuihu City, noted: The KPA supreme commander's order for entering into a semi-war state during the period of the aggressive joint military exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is the most legitimate self-defense measure to counter the grave situation created by the U.S. imperialists, in which a war may break out at any time, and is a firm measure to thwart and smash the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

He said that, vigilantly watching the maneuvers of aggression and war sought by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, their hearts are filled with the feelings of hostility with which they, if the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare ignite a new war, will take up guns in place of plows and smash the enemy at a single stroke.

He said: Heightening the revolutionary vigilance against the enemy and with the further intensified mobilized and alert posture, our agricultural working people will make perfect farm preparations to attain bumper crops again this year and will be fully prepared to rush forward at any moment toward the battlesite to annihilate the enemy under the order of the party and the leader.

He went on to say: The U.S. imperialist aggressors must do away with the reckless war maneuvers and immediately withdraw their aggressive troops and all lethal weapons from South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists ignite a new war in defiance of the legitimate demand of our people and peace-loving people of the world, the enemies will not be able to escape an annihilating blow dealt by the invincible might of our people firmly rallied around the great leader and the glorious party center, and none of them will be able to return home alive from this soil.

We have the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the incomparably formidable and mighty armed forces of the people. At the same time, we have the indomitable will of our people, who are ready to sacrifice even the last drop of their blood to defend our people's government, socialist system and the sacred soil of the fatherland to the bitter end, and we have the powerful foundation of the socialist national economy.

As a member of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, I firmly pledge that I will continue to thoroughly implement the party's policy of arming the entire people, of defending the village like a fortress and of exerting all my efforts to increase agricultural production.

Officer Choe Yong-il at the KPA unit to which Comrade (Song Yi-yo) is attached said our people's army men and officers, having accepted the order of the KPA supreme commander on entering into a semi-war state in preparations against the prevailing serious situation, now cannot suppress their hostile feelings and hatred for the enemies and are keeping themselves in a full combat readiness [manbanui chontutaesae] while keenly watching the reckless military provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

He went on: Owing to the reckless military provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, a serious danger of a new war is approaching our fatherland, and our country is placed under a serious situation capable of igniting into a war at any time.

With an unprecedentedly large-scale military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are threatening and blackmailing our people. They are running to provoke another war while trying to obstruct our socialist construction and our struggle for national reunification and to maintain by force their colonial rule of South Korea.

We should pay attention to the fact that this vicious purpose coincides with the unabashed unveiling of the maneuvers to fabricate the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The enemies, however, should squarely look at the situation and should abstain from acting thoughtlessly. Our people and the people's army are the heroic people and army that inflicted an ignominious defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the fatherland liberation war period, thus opening the first chapter of their decline.

Our people and our one-matching-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces, who, under the military ideology and party's military lines, have turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress, are fully prepared to resolutely defeat and thwart aggressors of any kind.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, their lackey, start a war of aggression against the northern half of our republic, the officers and men of our People's Army and our people, rallied rock-firm around the great leader and the glorious party center, will instantly counter and annihilate the enemies at one stroke.

I will firmly prepare my men politically and ideologically and in military technique by further strengthening combat and political training, guard the defense line of the country like an impregnable one, keenly watching the enemy's moves in full combat posture and thereby reliably defend the gains of socialism and the creative labor of our people.

CSO: 4110/28

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT VIEWED

SK030058 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 1 Feb 83

[NODONG SINMUN 2 February special article: "Improvement in Economic Management and Endless Upsurges in Socialist Economic Construction--On the 10th Anniversary of the Publication of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Historic Work 'On Several Questions To Improve Socialist Economic Management'"--KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] The struggle to create the speed of the 80's is now being vigorously waged under the party's leadership in all sectors of the people's economy. In this struggle, production and management activities are being placed on a new scientific foundation, and endless upsurges are being created in the economic construction.

At this time, we mark the 10th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work, "On Several Questions To Improve Socialist Economic Construction." The work is a programmatic document that has clearly indicated the road to further improve and strengthen the guidance and management over the people's economy and to endlessly develop the socialist economy in conformity with the fundamental demands of the socialist society.

Improving the guidance and management over the people's economy is one of the basic questions on which the success of the socialist economic construction depends.

In the socialist society, the more the economic construction progresses, the more the economic scale grows, the production relations among the sectors diversity, and the domain of the creative work of remaking nature broadens. This is the general, natural-law-governed nature of the development of the socialist economy. Therefore, in order to vigorously push ahead with the socialist economic construction, we should endlessly improve the guidance and management of the economy in conformity with the demands of the developing reality.

On the basis of his scientific analysis of the intrinsic nature of the socialist economy and the original demands of the socialist society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song thoroughly elucidated in his work the tasks and methods arising from improving socialist economic management. The tasks and policies that are put forth in the work--including correctly carrying into effect the independent economic accounting system, effectively carrying out the work of materials supply, enhancing the role of the State Administration Council and the State Planning Committee and

drawing up necessary rules and regulations for economic management--serve as powerful, theoretical and practical weapons in improving the socialist economic management and accelerating the economic construction. The vitality of these tasks and policies elucidated in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work has been fully corroborated through practice over the past 10 years.

The independent economic accounting system has been correctly carried into effect and the demands of the Tae'an work system have been thoroughly accomplished in the materials supply work, causing much progress to be made in the rational planned management and operation of the economy. The sense of responsibility and the role of the economic guidance functionaries have also been raised and the standardization of enterprise management has reached a higher level. Thus, socialist economic management has been further organized and the extraordinary, high speed of development--not an ordinary speed--has been achieved in the economic construction.

This clearly shows that the policies elucidated by the work are the guiding principles to which we should continue to firmly adhere in improving economic management and accelerating the economic construction.

Today, we are accelerating the rewarding advance to carry out ahead of schedule the Second 7-Year Plan and attain the 10 major prospective targets for the socialist economic construction. This advance is a grand struggle to firmly lay the material and technological foundation of socialism and to further advance the complete victory of socialism.

We should positively improve economic management in order to carry out the vast economic construction tasks and continuously achieve upsurges in production and construction, highly setting ablaze the flames for the creation of the speed of 80's.

At major meetings held recently, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earnestly taught consistent adherence to and accomplishment of the party's policies on improving socialist economic management. Therefore, the functionaries in all sectors of the people's economy should thoroughly accomplish the policies and tasks put forth in the work by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The most important thing today in improving socialist economic management is to accomplish the party's policy on correctly carrying into effect the independent economic accounting system. This policy carries great significance in effectively carrying out enterprise management.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To rationally manage and operate the socialist economy, the state-run enterprises should correctly carry into effect the independent economic accounting system. The independent economic accounting system is a method of planned management and operation of the socialist state-run enterprises.

Correctly carrying the independent economic accounting system into effect is significant, above all, in guaranteeing the planned and balanced development of the people's economy.

Socialist economy is a planned and balanced economy. In the socialist society, the state owns all personnel and material resources in the country and rationally utilizes them. Thus, planned relations in production are guaranteed and a harmonious development is made among various sectors and units of the people's economy.

Such a supremacy of the socialist economy is not displayed spontaneously. It is displayed only by using management and operation that is suitable for the socialist society. The revolutionary, intrinsic nature of the independent economic accounting system is that it is a rational method of management and operation that helps manage and operate the socialist state-run enterprises according to plans.

If a socialist state is an organic body that organizes all the economic activities of the country according to plans the enterprises under the independent economic accounting system play a role as cells within the organic body. In the socialist society, the enterprises under the independent economic accounting system are under a legal obligation to surely carry out the people's economic and financial plans, which reflect the opinions of the working class party and the state. Also the performance of the plans serves as a yardstick for evaluating the enterprises' management activities and workers' labor.

The state-run enterprises in the socialist society produce the products required by the state and exchange those products with each other in accordance with the state's plans and contracts under the state's unitary, planned guidance and control. Therefore, only when plants and enterprises correctly conduct the independent economic accounting system can they more outstandingly produce the production means and consumer goods necessary for the development of the people's economy and for the improvement of the people's living standards by rationally utilizing facilities, labor, materials and funds to the maximum as required by socialism's planned economy.

Our party's policy of the independent economic accounting system is a mighty means that can more properly ensure a planned and balanced development of the people's economy and can improve socialist economic management by correctly linking various production elements. Therefore, only when plants and enterprises correctly conduct the independent economic accounting system can they not only smoothly fulfill the planned tasks assigned to their units and provide great benefits to the state, but also actively contribute to further developing the overall socialist economy in a planned and balanced manner.

The significance of correctly conducting the independent economic accounting system also lies in the fact that the system can make it possible to further enhance the production will of the working people and to conduct their management activities in a reasonable manner. The masses of producers are the masters of and the men in charge of production and management. In order to see to it that the masses of producers more actively participate in enterprise management and constantly enhance their production will, we should give them a clear and definite battle goal and evaluate the results of their battle in a timely manner, together with giving priority to the political work--the work with men.

The independent economic accounting system is a method of enterprise management that assigns scientific and dynamic plans not only to plants and enterprises but also to each individual, sums up the status of their implementation on a regular basis and appraises the results materially.

When they have outstandingly conducted their management activities and have benefited the state, the plants and enterprises conducting the independent economic accounting system receive not only social and political appraisal but also material benefits for that from the state. If they have failed to do so, they receive material sanctions and control. Therefore, when they correctly conduct the independent economic accounting system, functionaries and producers enhance their awareness befitting the masters and their sense of responsibility for the implementation of the state plans and for the management of the state properties; they plan and organize their production guidance and management activities; and they exert all efforts to produce and build more with the good quality facilities, labor, materials and funds received from the state.

Thus, the more thoroughly the independent economic accounting system is conducted, the higher the sense of responsibility and role of functionaries and the production will of producers are enhanced. As a result, overall enterprise management is conducted smoothly.

At the same time, when the independent economic accounting system is correctly conducted, enterprise management can also be conducted in a reasonable manner.

In the socialist society, all state-operated enterprises belong to the states. But, they have the economic right to manage and utilize all production means as their own.

Such a complicated nature in management demands that parity be calculated in the relationship between the state and enterprises and that income and outgo be thoroughly grasped.

This shows that the independent economic accounting system is an objective economic category which is regulated by the people's ideological and mental level and the level of production development created in the socialist society, a transitional society, and by the relatively complicated nature of the management activities of state-run enterprises.

Therefore, the independent economic accounting system is utilized as an indispensable means to improve and rationally conduct economic management activities during the entire period of the socialist society, and this system is an important economic policy of our party.

The transitional nature of the socialist society demands that enterprise management be conducted more rationally by utilizing such economic factors cost price, price and profit as tools for economic calculation and as an economic incentive means. Only through such economic indexes can enterprises conducting the independent economic accounting system correctly determine the relationship of profit and loss of the enterprises, can calculate and estimate the amount of work by enterprise and by group or individual in it and the amount of compensations for one's socialist labor.

Therefore, when the production will of the working people is enhanced and enterprise management is conducted in a rational manner through the correct conduct of the independent economic accounting system, plans can be implemented by day, month, quarter and index and, thus, a great upsurge can be effected in production and construction.

For all sectors of the people's economy today, to vigorously work to improve economic management does not mean to work merely to increase the quantitative growth of production. It is very important to demonstrate the superiority of the socialist economic system and to protect the dignity of socialism.

Therefore, plants and enterprises should firmly grasp and properly conduct the independent economic accounting system not merely as a method for planned management and operation of the socialist economy, but as political work to materially guarantee the political and economic might of the country by further developing production.

Along with this, as required by the period of great upsurge in which the struggle to create the speed of the 80's is being vigorously staged, plants and enterprises should also give priority to material supply work over production and enhance the sense of responsibility and role of functionaries. Thus, they should further regularize and standardize enterprise management. In this way, plants and enterprises should revolutionarily demonstrate the might of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of the independent economic accounting system and other socialist economic management policies advanced by him in the practice of today's great revolutionary upsurge.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FARMERS TO PREPARE TO SUPPLY FOOD TO 'BATTLEFRONTS'

SK050236 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Rallies are being held at plants, enterprises and cooperative farms throughout the country to pledge to thoroughly establish combat readiness in conformity with the demands of the semi-wartime state, upholding the order of the supreme commander Comrade Kim Il-song, and to effect a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by further strengthening the struggle for increased production and economization.

Rallies were held at Kangson Steel Complex and Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm on 4 February.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was respectfully placed at the center of the rally sites. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP" were placed in the rally site. Also placed at the rally sites were slogans reading "Let us thoroughly carry out the 1 February order of the respected and beloved supreme commander Comrade Kim Il-song," "Let us thoroughly establish the semi-wartime state, upholding the order of comrade supreme commander," "Let us sternly smash the Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique," "Let us block and frustrate the maneuvers to fabricate the tripartite military alliance system of the United States, Japan and South Korea" and "let us use a complete combat readiness to cope with the schemes for a new war by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique."

The rallies began with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song." Letters of resolve were adopted at the rallies. At the rally at the Kangson Steel Complex, manager (Pak Yong-chun) made a report. After the report, Pang Myong-tok, chief engineer; (Ma Si-chan), vice-chairman of the trade union of the complex; Kim Pong-kyun, vice-chairman of the socialist working youth league of the complex; and Pak Tae-han, worker at the rolling equipment workshop of the complex participated in discussions.

The reporter and those who participated in discussion referred to the order of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the supreme commander of the KPA, to place all members of the KPA units, the Korean people's security forces,

the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guards in a semi-wartime state to cope with the grave situation prevailing in the country from 1 February to mid-April, the period of the Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

They said: This order is a self-defense measure reflecting the firm stance and resolve of our people and the people's army to defend the revolutionary gains and socialist fatherland from the enemies' aggression and is winning unanimous support from all of the working class of the Kangson Steel Complex.

They said: The Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise is a test war and a preliminary war of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs in a bid to suddenly invade the northern half of the republic from the skies, land and sea by simultaneously concentrating huge-scale aggressive armed forces from the U.S. mainland, the Pacific and other areas around the Korean Peninsula on the Korean front.

Exposing that this frantic, provocative war exercise of the U.S. imperialists is an intolerable challenge to all the Korean people and is a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world, they said that all the working class of the complex are resolutely condemning the enemies' schemes for war with voices surging with hatred and indignation.

They stressed: Our people and people's army will never allow the U.S. imperialists to infringe upon sovereignty and dignity of our nation and to trample underfoot the sacred land of our country. They will respond to the enemies' sword with a sword and to all-out war with all-out war.

They continued: The U.S. imperialists should clearly recognize our people's firm determination to safeguard their sovereignty and should not perpetrate a rash and thoughtless action.

Saying that ours is a heroic people who, under the wise leadership of our party and the leader, humbled, already in the early part of the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists' haughty pride of being the strongest in the world, who completely broke the myth of their powerfulness and who, thus, opened the onset of their road downhill, they indicated that the might of our republic today has been strengthened several hundred times more than what it has been at that time.

They said: If the U.S. imperialists provoke a new war against the northern half of the republic, forgetting all of these facts, our working class will honorably defend sovereignty and dignity of the nation by dealing blows to the enemies.

They noted: By following the endless loyalty and ever-victorious, invincible revolutionary spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and the heroic fighters in the period of the fatherland liberation war, we will resolutely defend and safeguard the great leader and the glorious party center politically and ideologically at the cost of our lives under any adverse circumstances and will firmly prepare to be the revolutionary fighters who can devotedly struggle on the road of the sacred struggle on which we are called by the party and the leader.

They also pointed out: We will reorganize our work and lives in a revolutionary manner in accordance with the demands of the semi-war state, upholding the order of the comrade supreme commander, and will defend the steel front with credit, maintaining a tense and mobilized posture.

They further noted: To supply more steel for the socialist construction sites, we will effect new revolutionary upsurges in production by fanning the flames of the struggle to create the speed of the 80's in the spirit and vigor with which, despite the fact that we sent many workers to fronts in the period of the past fatherland liberation war, we overfulfilled the enterprise's assigned task for producing steel by vigorously waging various types of the movements for increasing wartime production, including the front shock brigade movement and the youth workshop movement.

They continued: To this end, we will continuously increase steel production by perfecting the chuche-type steel making method at an earlier date, displaying to the maximum the production capacity of the existing steel workshops, increasing the capacity for crushing (?crude steel) and accelerating the construction of lime blast furnaces.

They then pointed out: We will guarantee the full operation of every blast furnace at full capacity by assiduously managing equipment and technology and will shorten by far the time needed to make steel by staging the mass technological movement, thus fulfilling the first quarter assignment 15 days ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile, at a rally of the members of the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm, Kim Kyong-son, secretariat of the primary level party committee of the farm, made a report, followed by speeches by Kim Yong-kwan, chairman of the management council, Na Ki-won, secretariat of the fourth hamlet; Pak Hwa-suk, member of the first work team and Chong Han-kil, chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League of the farm.

The reporter and the speakers said: The order of the comrade KPA supreme commander to enter into the semi-war state is a resolute self-defense measure to check the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and to defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains under the prevailing grave situation in which a war may be triggered at any moment by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

They noted: The members of the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm are fully supporting the self-defense measure reflecting the firm stand and determination of our people. And if the enemy thrusts at us, we will firmly defend national dignity and the socialist fatherland by turning out as one.

The reporter and the speakers stressed: The Team Spirit '83 joint military exercises, the largest in history, being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are a malicious challenge intended to lay obstacles in front of our peaceful construction by threatening and blackmailing our people and to block the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by forcing the U.S. troops from South Korea. This shows in all nakedness the bellicose and aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists who are running riot to find a way out of serious political and economic crises in a new war of aggression, regarding strength as almighty.

They resolutely denounced the criminal commotions of playing with fire of the U.S. imperialists who are waging the adventurous Team Spirit '83 joint military exercises and leading the situation to the brink of war.

Noting that, adopting the Korean Peninsula as the bridgehead of the foremost front for executing their aggressive world strategy and as the testing ground for a power confrontation in the 80's, the U.S. imperialists long ago accelerated preparations for a war to invade our republic. This is a foolish act, like a drowning man trying to catch a straw, and will only hasten the doom of the U.S. imperialists, who are on the wane.

The reporter and speakers said: Though our people love peace and do not want war, we will never pardon the act of trampling underfoot our national sovereignty and of invading our fatherland. We will certainly defend today's happy lives, which the great leader (?created) and the glorious party center has made blossom, even at the cost of our lives.

They noted: If the U.S. imperialists thrust at us again without discretion, we will not allow a single one of the enemy to survive in or return from this land, just as we buried the American pirate ship "Sherman" in the Taedong River.

The reporter and the speakers said: Important, above all, in preparing to counter the enemy's surprise attack is to increase political and ideological resolve. The members of the farm should prepare themselves better to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center. Once the stern moment draws on us, [ildan chunomhan sigaki takcho oltaeenun], like the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and the heroic fighters in the period of the fatherland liberation war, all of us should devote everything to the struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people.

Saying that producing a lot of rice by conducting farming work well is the primary political task which the current situation assigns to the agricultural workers, the reporter and the speakers stressed the need to vigorously wage the struggle to increase agricultural production in the revolutionary spirit with which an increase in the wartime food production was guaranteed during the 3-year period of the past war against the U.S. imperialists.

They noted: To this end, with a gun in one hand and a sickle in the other, by assiduously preparing for the new year's farming--including preparations for manure, for carrying it out and for cold frames--and by conducting farming work as required by the chuche farming method, we should yield 10 tons of paddy rice and 11 tons corn per chongbo, thus preparing for more abundant food reserves for country. Along with this, by managing well cows used for farmwork and always assiduously repairing farming tools and machines, we should see to it that we can supply the fighting battlefronts [chonson], continuously producing food even though war breaks out in the future [apro chongjaengi ironado].

The reporter and the speakers stressed: In accordance with the demands of situation, we should establish rigid discipline and order at the units the posts. By seriously learning (?military affairs), all of us should reliably defend the farm

and our common properties and, if the fatherland calls us, we should counter and fight the enemy, replacing (?farming tools) with annihilating guns without delay.

Rallies of resolve, like those just described, to thoroughly get ready in a posture of militant mobilization [chontujok tongwon taese] to meet the demands of the semi-war state, upholding the order of the supreme commander Comrade Kim Il-song, and to effect great revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction by strengthening the struggle for increasing production and for economizing are being held in plants, enterprises and cooperative farms in various places.

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END